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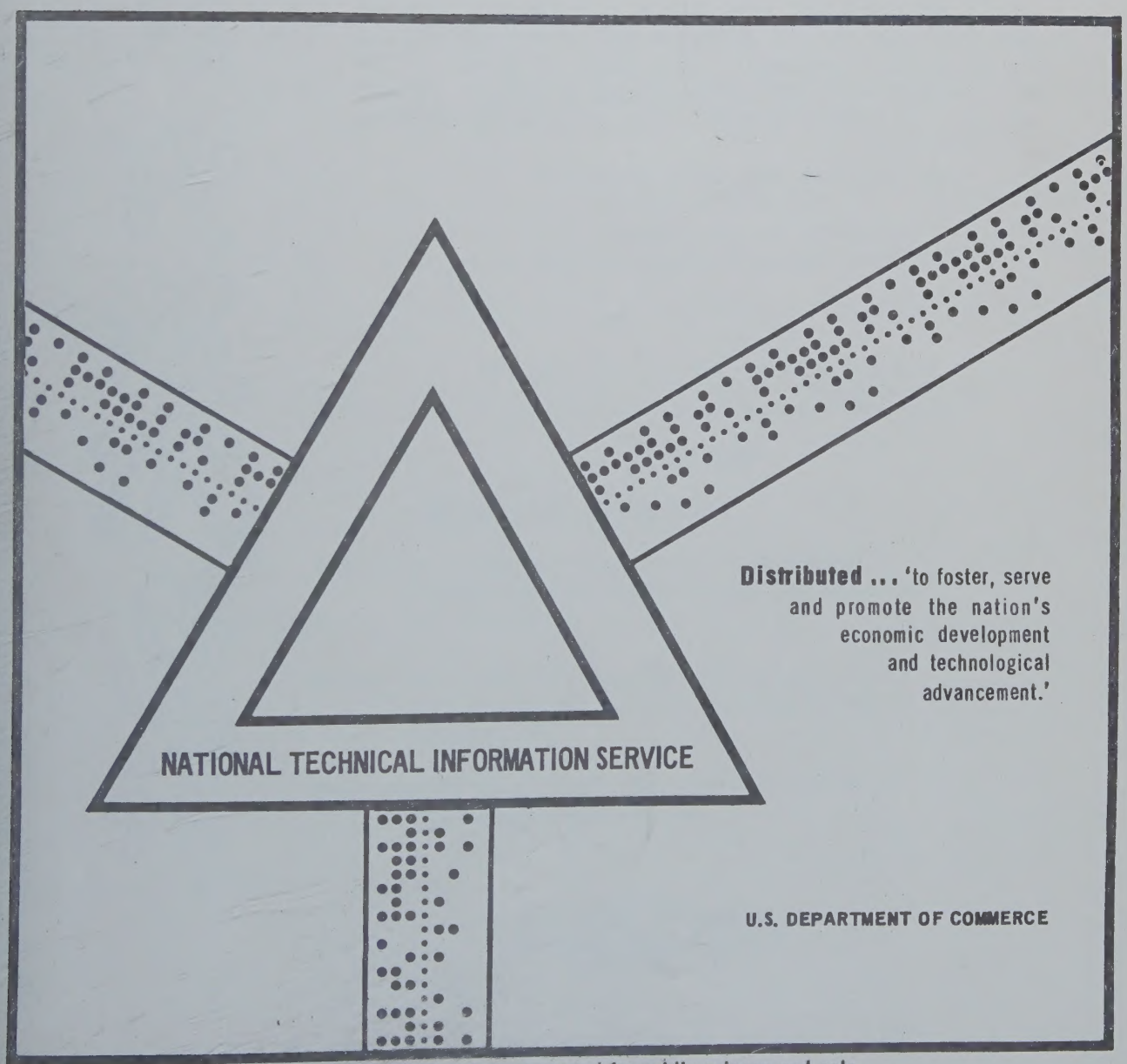
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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strive To Increase Regard for the Party, Firmly Uphold Centralized Leadership of the Party

- Party committee of Shanghai Boiler Works leads the mass of Party members in courageous advance along the line of unity and victory laid down by the "9th Congress"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party" and "The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism," the Party committee of the Shanghai Boiler Works is striving to increase regard for the Party and firmly uphold the centralized leadership of the Party so as to lead the Party members and the broad masses of the whole works in vigorous and courageous progress along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress."

The Party committee of the Shanghai Boiler Works realizes that centralized leadership of the Party means leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought and leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Upon its establishment, the Party committee of the works immediately organized the leading members of Party organizations at various levels to study in a conscientious manner Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism.

In the study they promoted the revolutionary style of study of integrating theory with reality, and in conjunction with summing up work and in the light of the general trend in each period, consciously unfolded an ideological struggle and strove to remold their world outlook.

By means of the study, many of the comrades profoundly realized that throughout the whole historical period of socialism a struggle between the two lines had always existed within the Party. Because of that, only by constantly raising our level of Mao Tse-tung's thought, by raising awareness of the class struggle and the line struggle, and continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and by raising the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism as well as persevering in the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to "unify thinking, policies, plans, command and action" could we insure that our various tasks would always progress victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, the Party committee of this works regards the implementation of the Party's democratic centralism and strengthening the Party committee's collective leadership as an important part of the work. Each member of the Party committee consciously subordinates his actions and his own assigned work under the Party committee's collective leadership and establishes regard for the Party firmly. At the same time the Party committee pays attention to promoting the democratic style, induces everybody to speak freely at Party committee meetings, uses Mao Tse-tung's thought later to centralize their correct views, so the Party committee may make resolutions for execution, and pays attention to promoting the role of each Party member in everyday work.

Once, a Party committee member in charge of organization work decided on the basis of a decision of the Party committee to transfer a cadre of the metallurgical workshop for work in another department. Some of the people in this workshop, seeing only the local needs of their own workshop, were reluctant to let him be transferred away and requested another committee member in charge of the workshop to keep him there. Upholding the centralized leadership of the Party committee, this member of the Party committee turned down the request of these comrades and convinced them that they should respect the leadership of the Party committee and bear in mind the over-all situation. This enabled some of the comrades with departmentalism to improve their understanding, and they happily gave the cadre a send-off.

Another time, a member of the Party committee in charge of youth work suggested at a meeting of the Party committee the need for organizing Communist Youth League members and young people in the whole works to launch an activity for emulating heroes. The other members of the Party committee however felt that at that moment they were busy with their central work and could hardly find time for this kind of activity, and without carrying out a conscientious discussion, negated his view.

The secretary of the Party committee felt that the hasty negating of this committee member's view without fully hearing it was detrimental to the strengthening of the Party's collective leadership. Therefore after the meeting he had a private talk with the committee member and realized that the plan of this committee member, which aimed to stimulate their ideological revolutionization and give impetus to the central work by means of

mobilizing the young people to emulate heroic characters, was a correct one, and he actively supported the idea. Later, by means of discussions at a meeting of the Party committee, all members were able to achieve unanimity in understanding. The activity was conducted in the whole works and produced quite good results.

Several of the Party member cadres from the Army engaged in support-the-Left work in this works have been elected and put in charge of principal leadership work on its Party committee. Their prestige in the works is high and they receive respect from one and all. In the light of this situation, these Party member cadres from the Army are taking even greater care to remain humble and prudent, and have consciously set in proper perspective their relationship with the Party organization, submitted themselves to the supervision of the Party organization, implemented firmly the Party's decisions, upheld vigorously the Party's centralized leadership and humbly learned from the Party committee as well as from the other members. They have set the pace in implementing democratic centralism, and under the Party committee's collective leadership, are diligently giving full play to their role.

In strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, the Shanghai Boiler Works pays special attention to the training and bold use of new cadres to let them play their parts to the full. In view of the fact that some of the people do not understand fully the importance of training and using new cadres, it has initiated education in the whole works to enable everybody to understand that the training of new cadres is a problem that decides whether or not there will be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and by means of that to raise the consciousness of the cadres and the masses of the importance of training a new cadre force. It also enables the cadres to increase their sense of political responsibility to be good successors to the revolution and enables the Party organization in the whole works to bring about a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and to have this work constantly consolidated and developed. At present, among the Party committee members and branch committee members some 55.4 percent are new cadres, and 33 percent of the Party members are young members. The old and new cadres in the works treat each other with respect, mutually learn from one another, emulate each other's strong points to make up for their own shortcomings and stand united.

After the establishment of the Party organization of this works, measures have also been taken to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership organizationally. From plants to workshops, principal responsible members of Party organizations at various levels are at the same time also principal responsible members of revolutionary committees at various levels. More particularly, they conscientiously carry out the strengthening of regard for the Party and strengthen the education of the Party's centralized leadership with respect to various work. They have organized leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels to study once again Chairman Mao's teaching that the Party should exercise leadership over everything, to handle correctly the relationship between the Party committee and the revolutionary committees and between the Party

committee and the mass organizations, to oppose the tendency of slighting the Party's unified leadership and at the same time also guard against slighting the role of the revolutionary committees and other organizations.

Once a standing member of the revolutionary committee of the works without discussing the matter with the Party committee and getting its approval, decided to enlarge the scale of capital construction of a plant in his department. At the beginning he still thought that as the person in charge of work in the department he had the right to make this decision. The Party committee rectified this mistake in time, and at the same time, with this incident as an example, carried out education on strengthening Party leadership in the revolutionary committees at various levels to enable everybody to realize that revolutionary committees must carry out work in accordance with the decision of the Party committee. This is an important question of principle as well as the guarantee for victory in all work. From this everyone is able to obtain a thorough education and strengthen consciousness in submitting to the centralized leadership of the Party.

* * *

Consolidate and Develop Revolutionary Unity and Strengthen Party's Centralized Leadership

- Guided by the line of unity and victory of the CCP 9th National Congress, the Party committee of the Taihu Refractory Material Factory, Wuhsi, continuously promotes an excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 17, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, October 16) By earnestly and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories," the Party committee of the Taihu Refractory Material Factory, Wuhsi, Kiangsu Province, has energetically consolidated and developed the revolutionary unity of the leading squad and strengthened the Party's centralized leadership. An excellent situation in revolution and production has been created in the whole factory.

Guided by the line of unity and victory of the CCP 9th National Congress, the Party committee of this factory pays great attention to strengthening the internal unity of the leading squad and takes this as an important part of the Party development program. At one time the Party committee of the factory found that a small number of leading members paid relatively great attention to seeking unity with those with views close to their own and were unmindful of working toward proper unity with those comrades not sharing the same view. In so doing, they claimed that "if we are on the same wave length, we may talk more; if not, we may as well talk less." Ideologically, there existed a wall of indifference.

To counter such a situation, the Party committee of the factory organized everyone to associate the history of intra-Party two-line struggle with a further study of the line for unity and victory of the CCP 9th National Congress and Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must not only unite with those of the same school of thought but be adept at uniting with those who hold a different view." Everyone was made to realize that only by uniting with all forces that can be united with and arousing to the full all positive factors shall we be able to isolate to the greatest possible extent the handful of class enemies and consolidate proletarian dictatorship and win still greater victories in revolution and production. Therefore, some leading members took the initiative to exchange opinions with those comrades of a different school of thought. The barrier of indifference was removed. The unity of the leading squad was further strengthened.

After a certain period, there again appeared in some individual Party committee members the phenomenon of yielding ground on the question of principle in an enveloping aura of unity. The Party committee of the factory again organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get united and work toward the goal of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and putting the practice on a firm basis in every factory, every rural area, every organ and every school." With the question "What is unity for?" as the focus,

they unfolded a discussion. After the discussion, everyone came to understand that the goal of unity is to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and that to this end we must adhere to principles and let everything be motivated by the aim of serving the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Only in this way can we share the same will toward the same goal and get united in a struggle for a still greater victory.

In the course of practice, the Party committee of this factory earnestly summed up experience in strengthening unity and worked out some effective measures for the firm implementation of the line of unity and victory of the CCP 9th National Congress.

(1) At the time of success, we must on our own initiative guard against arrogance and self-complacency and against an adverse effect on revolutionary unity as a result of the sentiment of arrogance and self-complacency developed by some other people. In October last year, the factory was once again cited an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Wuhsi municipality. In February this year, it attended the first provincial congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party committee came to understand soberly that if in the face of praises we failed to adopt the one-divided-into-two approach to ourselves, we would surely end up by making revolutionary unity suffer. Therefore, the Party committee again conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great theory on the continuation of revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Guard against arrogance. To the leadership, this is a question of principle and also an important condition for the maintenance of unity." Meanwhile, an open-door rectification followed, with the masses aroused to put forward their opinions to the Party committee. Thus, in the face of success, the "squad" of the Party committee was able to maintain the style of being humble and modest. Revolutionary unity was further strengthened.

(2) In times of a setback, we must dare to assume responsibility and guard against any damage to unity from mutual recriminations among leading members because of the failure. Last year, this factory took up the additional task of silicon brick production. Because the Party committee members in charge of such a task for a time pursued output targets to the neglect of quality, silicon bricks produced showed cracks and some of the products had to be written off as waste.

At this time, Party committee secretary Chang Yin-chih felt that since he was the No. 1 man he was responsible though the problem really involved some other Party committee members. Therefore, he led in fighting self and criticizing revisionism at a Party committee meeting and at a factory-wide mass meeting and took the initiative in assuming the responsibility for the setback. His approach deeply moved the relevant Party committee members. They all on their own initiative fought self and criticized revisionism and were determined to draw a lesson therefrom and to create new achievements to make up for

the loss. The Party committee members' action also gave the workshop cadres and the broad masses of workers an enlightening education. In analyzing the causes behind the deterioration in quality, they set themselves a strict demand and took the initiative to look for causes in their own workshops and their own work processes and for the root causes ideologically. Effective measures were adopted. The up-to-standard percentage of silicon bricks rose to over 90 percent.

(3) At a time when there is a divergence of opinion among leading members, we must dare to stick to the truth and correct mistakes and continuously strive for unity. On one occasion, when the Party committee was studying the citing of pace-setters of advanced units, the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee were all for commending the kiln. But some comrades held that the kiln still left something to be desired and therefore was an improper choice as a factory-level pace-setter for the time being. The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee humbly listened to the opinion of everyone and then personally went to the kiln to make investigations and studies. They further went to other workshops to solicit views widely. They realized that conditions for the choice of the kiln as a pace-setter were really not ripe. They gave up their original idea and sincerely made a self-criticism. Later, with the help of the Party committee and after a spell of effort, the kiln scored some achievements and overcame their shortcomings and made fast progress. This kiln was unanimously approved by the Party committee as an advanced pace-setter in the whole factory.

(4) We must direct vigorous efforts toward the remolding of world outlook and achieve revolutionary unity ideologically. During a rectification, the masses criticized a Party committee member who set great store on his own qualifications and experience in doing things and often considered himself correct. This had an adverse effect on his unity with other Party committee members and his relations with the masses. This Party committee member at first could not reconcile himself to such a view of the masses and could not straighten out his ideological problem. Later, he conscientiously took up the "three constantly read articles." He came to understand that the root of his trouble lay in the idea of resting on past laurels and setting store on past experience. It was bourgeois individualism bedeviling him. He took the three brilliant images in the "three constantly read articles" as an example and vigorously fought self and made a soul-searching review. Thereafter, this Party committee member humbly and modestly maintained close ties with the masses. Unity with other members of the Party committee was considerably strengthened.

The exemplary act of the members of the Party committee of this factory in consciously strengthening revolutionary unity provides a good example in study for the Communist Party members and the broad masses of workers in the whole factory. Everyone shares the same will and work toward the same goal. This makes for a spectacular development in revolution and an increasingly thriving growth of production. Last year, this refractory material factory reached the highest production record in history. From January to September this year, refractory material output showed an increase of 53 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The quality of products also surpassed the target set by the state.

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Consciously Carry Out the Party's System of Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1971)

By conscientiously practicing the Party's system of democratic centralism, the CCP committee of the ch'ü in the suburb of Anch'ing municipality, Anhwei Province, has further strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party, given full play to the role of the Party committee as a fighting bastion, and stimulated the flourishing development of revolution and production in the ch'ü.

Since the setting up of the new Party committee of the ch'ü in the suburb, it has organized the whole body of its committee members to study Chairman Mao's "Method of Work of Party Committees" and the series of teachings for strengthening the Party's system of democratic centralism in a conscientious manner, vigorously criticized "the theory that the masses are backward," "the theory of peace within the Party" and "the doctrine of docile tools" and other black merchandise pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the crime of sabotaging democratic centralism by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang. With reference to the reality of thinking and having a target to shoot at, the new Party committee has solved such living ideas as "fear of differences of opinion, difficulty of pleasing everybody and difficulty in work" that existed among some of the committee members, and enabled everybody to realize that democratic centralism was an organizational principle of our Party consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, and that whether the Party's system of democratic centralism could be conscientiously carried out was not merely a question of method of work but a major question concerning whether work could be carried out in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching or whether Chairman Mao's proletarian line could be implemented. By means of that, the consciousness of the Party committee members in carrying out the Party's democratic centralism has been raised to a higher level.

Some of the Party committee members, because of their youth and lack of experience, formerly used to feel afraid that their ideas might not be to the point, so they merely waited for the secretary to resolve problems. Later, having raised their awareness of line through study, they were able to speak out boldly and actively at each Party committee meeting. They also regularly brought forward views from the masses at Party committee meetings. After a meeting they would also implement resolutely the decision of the Party committee and play a useful role in collective leadership.

The Party committee of the ch'ü in the suburb of Anch'ing has persevered in "rule by the voice of many," let each committee member speak out his mind freely, and on the basis of giving full play to democracy, carried out correct centralism. Before convening a meeting, they would first issue "a notice to reassure the public," and exchange information.

The majority of the committee members of this Party committee are scattered over four communes at the basic level. However each time the

Party committee holds a meeting it invariably endeavors to inform them in advance, to provide them with an agenda of the problems to be discussed so that everybody may have advance knowledge of what is going to happen and come fully prepared. At the meeting after each committee member has had his say and major issues are fully discussed, all would study Chairman Mao's works with specific problems in mind and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to bring about unity.

In the upsurge to learn from Tachai agriculturally, the Party committee of the ch'ü in the suburb was prepared to popularize the experience of Hungkuang brigade. When this problem was brought up at the Party committee meeting, a very intense argument took place. The majority of the people felt that since results of the Hungkuang brigade in learning from Tachai had been very impressive, they suggested immediately passing a resolution for popularizing its experience throughout the whole muncipality. However, there was also a small number who felt that there were other brigades with higher output which had also carried out scientific farming better than Hungkuang brigade. There were also people who did not understand what to learn from Hungkuang and would not agree to the passing of a resolution immediately.

On the basis of the principle of the minority submitting to the majority, a decision could be adopted right away. However, the Party committee felt that since not everybody had fully expressed his view and unity in understanding had not been achieved, a decision should not be taken arbitrarily.

The Party committee let everybody study over again Chairman Mao's teaching "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficialty" which enabled everybody to improve his ability to analyze things. On that basis,the secretary of the Party committee as well as some of the committee members first went to this brigade to settle down and do labor. Later, at a meeting of the Party committee they gave a concrete account of the situation and experience of this brigade and organized the whole body of the committee members to go there for a visit and learn for themselves. This enabled everybody to understand unanimously that this brigade, by means of learning from Tachai, had swiftly transformed a brigade with inadequate natural conditions into one whose output of grain for several consecutive years had exceeded 1,000 catties per mow, and changed from a backward brigade into an advanced collective of the Anch'ing municipality in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They agreed on the necessity of popularizing its experience. In that way the understanding of all was unified, and the Party committee was able to pass a resolution of learning from Hungkuang brigade and further whipped up a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The secretary of a Party committee must be good at being a 'squad leader'," and in the self-education movement of guarding against arrogance and doing away with complacency, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the ch'ü committee in the

suburb of Anch'ing have vigorously grasped their own ideological revolutionization. They have tellingly smashed the theory that "the leading members are all wise," established the concept of collective leadership and the idea, "the masses are the real heroes," guarded diligently against arrogance, persevered in subordinating themselves to collective leadership and maintained collective discussion and decision by the Party committee on all important problems. Regarding their own incorrect ideas, they are bold enough to rectify them, and when their own personal ideas are negated, they consciously uphold the decision of the Party committee.

* * *

EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES

Chairman Mao's Brilliant "May 7 Directive" Illuminates Emancipated Slaves' Road To Running Schools

- An investigative report on the "All-Embracing" School of Walikou commune, Meiku hsien, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou, Szechwan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1971)

Walikou commune is a "hill fortress" in the Taliang Mountains of Szechwan Province predominantly inhabited by the people of the Yi nationality. Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the emancipated slaves of the whole commune have set up on their own an "all-embracing" school which admits not only school-age children but also organized groups of adults, and combines the study of Chairman Mao's works with the study of cultural and scientific knowledge. In its ten years of existence, it has pushed the penetrating development of the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Walikou commune. The emancipated slaves have had their political consciousness and cultural level raised considerably. An effective boost is given to the development of revolution and production.

Before liberation, under the oppression of the ruthless slave system, Walikou followed the slash-and-burn method in tilling the land. Its culture remained in the primitive stage of forming knots and engraving wood to record figures and events. After liberation, a democratic reform enabled the slaves to stand up and become their own masters. In 1958, Walikou set up an advanced cooperative, leaping from a slave society into the great socialist era. But the backward cultural features inherited from the slave society had not been thoroughly changed. The broad masses of slaves who had stood up urgently demanded schools and education.

In the autumn of 1958, the Party and government sent up a group of teachers to establish a school. The slaves, their lot improved, enthusiastically sent their children to the school. But because absolute power over education was then in the hands of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind, the school was gradually led down the evil revisionist road. In 1960, Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk openly brandished such lines as "the educational enterprise of Liangshan has developed beyond its economic base," and seized on these as a big lever in cutting down schools and cutting out over-age students in a big way. A number of children of emancipated slaves were chased out of school. The evil consequences resulting from the revisionist educational line enabled the emancipated slaves to see through the essence of the old school. They said indignantly, "Just as a wolf is not meant for riding, so this kind of school is not made for us emancipated slaves. If we emancipated slaves want a thorough change in our lot in the cultural field, we can only rise up to establish a real socialist school." In 1961, the emancipated slaves of Walikou overcame multiple difficulties and resisted the interference of the revisionist

educational line. Through self-reliance, they set up their own school and officially enrolled students to get the school going.

In struggle, the emancipated slaves of Walikou deeply saw the importance of power in the cultural field. At the very start of the operation of the school, they took a firm hold of the power over the cultural field, with all important school matters placed in the hands of the commune.

They acted in compliance with the Party's educational guideline and Chairman Mao's directive, "We must have not only regular primary and middle schools in one place but also scattered irregular rural schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy groups." Bearing in mind the needs of the three major revolutionary struggles and the practical conditions of the masses, they thoroughly shattered the foreign conventions binding the old school, and set up morning, noon and evening classes and "extra-mural classes." Those school-age children capable of working admitted to the morning class could take part in some kind of labor after class. Those younger ones attending the noon class might bring along their younger brothers and sisters to study. Those commune and brigade cadres and young and able-bodied activists were assigned to the evening class. Those old people and housewives were placed in the "extra-mural" class. Thus over 30 school-age children were all able to attend school. All the 160-odd emancipated slaves of the whole commune were also brought into the school. The aim of universal cultural education was achieved.

The release of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his directive on "the management of schools by poor and lower-middle peasants" further inspired them and further strengthened their determination and confidence in the operation of schools. They set up a school control committee with the emancipated slaves at the core and ran schools in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" in a down-to-earth manner. The students of the evening and extra-mural classes took agriculture as a main subject of study and at the same time combined the study of politics and culture with revolutionary mass criticism. The students of the morning and noon classes "take study as the main effort and learn something else at the same time." They studied politics and culture in the school, learned from workers and peasants in society and studied military science under the instruction of the militia.

Bearing in mind practical problems in revolution and production, the students assiduously applied themselves to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "six sinister theories," "san-tzu i-pao" and "4 big freedoms." They also criticized various erroneous ideas running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They associated the needs of agricultural production with the study of cultural and scientific knowledge. When a commune was occupied with the transformation of soil or fields, the school organized the students to study "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." Everyone was helped in acquiring the Foolish Old Man's spirit of fighting against heaven and earth. When the commune set about repairing small

hydro-electric stations on its own resources, the school took up a course in electricity. When the commune wanted sweetened fodder, the school combined the study of the relevant knowledge with trial production. When there appeared among some cadres and people the beginnings of self-complacency, the school organized a study of Chairman Mao's "one divided into two" philosophy. The aim was to look for shortcomings and fight self and criticize revisionism and oppose arrogance and self-complacency. Thus, the school was closely linked with society, theory with practice, study with application, education with the three major revolutionary movements. Established was an important proletarian ideological-cultural position in the countryside.

"The question of educational reform is mainly one of teachers." In the ten years of school operation, Walikou has gradually trained and established a "four-in-one combination" teaching force of government-run school teachers, civilian-run school teachers, spare-time teachers and tutors with the emancipated slaves as the core.

The government-run school teachers represent an important force in educational revolution. We must properly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in uniting with educating and transforming such a force and give full play to its revolutionary enthusiasm. At the initial stage of the Walikou commune's educational effort, a government-run school teacher failed to become one with the emancipated slaves. He developed the sentiment of shrinking from a heavy workload and a hard life. Communist Party member Chi-niu-pu-ha, vice chairman of the commune, invited him to his own home and set him near the fire, telling him a heart-breaking account of the sad history of his family. From the bottom of his soul, Chi-niu-pu-ha addressed him, "Before liberation, we slaves held our heads no safer than chopping boards at which the slave-owners slashed as often as they liked; we also felt our backs no safer than the threshing grounds at which they struck as often as they liked. At that time, the slaves' sufferings were beyond description whenever seeds were sown for a new crop and people needed a fresh food supply. After liberation, we slaves stood up. To improve our lot thoroughly, Chairman Mao sent you to Liangshan to serve the people here. You must overcome difficulties and share the same will with us emancipated slaves!" This teacher got so moved that he did not sleep a wink all night. He recalled the scene of how he had been greeted on his arrival at Liangshan. How the emancipated slaves had craved for culture and assiduously applied themselves to study!

Having failed to get a tutor in her study of Chairman Mao's works, over 50-year-old lady Chi-niu-tan sat at the roadside on many occasions so that some passing cadres might teach her one or two quotations from Chairman Mao. To lead well in revolution and production, 40-odd-year-old Pu-ha studied Chairman Mao's works hard. He asked people to inscribe quotations from Chairman Mao on his own hoes and shoulder poles so that he could study wherever he went. Nights he studied until the small hours. All these facts crowding in on the teacher's mind made him feel deeply the great glory of the job the Party and the people had entrusted to him. Thereafter, he was determined to transform the world outlook and run a school properly and serve the emancipated slaves wholeheartedly.

For the emancipated slaves to occupy the forum is an important revolutionary measure to insure a correct political orientation for the school. The school control committee of the commune broke away from the old conventions in selecting and promoting teachers. From among the commune members of the Yi nationality who had received several years of schooling was cited a young woman, a civilian school teacher." She overcame various cultural obstacles and courageously went into the forum, serving both as a commune member and a teacher. She also acted as a student at the night class.

A group of spare-time teachers and tutors composed of over ten commune and brigade cadres, militia cadres, activists and morning and mid-day class students took up teaching jobs related to the school's class struggle course, productive labor course and military physical training course and extra-mural classes.

Because the broad masses of people of the whole commune all show their concern, the "all-embracing" school has thrived vigorously. Concerning the 157 students studying at the school, a large host of good men and good deeds have appeared. Eight have been cited activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the provincial, chou and hsien levels. Recently, a spare-time middle school class and a scientific experiment group have been set up. Now, in Walikou commune, everyone from 7 or 8 years of age to 70 or 80 can recognize several tens of characters to several hundred. An end has been put to the history of using soybeans and corn to record workpoints.

- By the Investigation Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Chou, Szechwan Province and the Revolutionary Committee of Meiku Hsien

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Rapid Educational Growth in Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien Under Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Educational Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, October 15) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien, Kwangtung Province, is making rapid progress in the educational field, with 93 percent of the school-age children in the whole hsien admitted to school. Primary school education is basically universalized.

Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien is situated where the three provinces or regions of Kwangtung, Hunan and Kwangsi meet. Here people of the Chuang, Yao and Han nationalities live deep in the midst of forests. Before liberation, the Kuomintang reactionary group took Lienshan as an "unenlightened" area. The whole hsien then knew of only a middle school class and six primary schools with a total of less than 300 pupils, most of them children of landlords, rich peasants and mountain bullies. Ninety-nine percent of the poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate.

After liberation, the Party and the government showed great concern for the minority peoples. They were helped in the energetic development of education in the mountainous area. Up to the end of 1958, there were a higher middle school, eight junior middle schools and 75 primary schools here. In addition, there were a total of 38 agricultural middle schools, industrial middle schools, spare-time middle schools and people-run primary schools, with middle and primary students totalling over 8,400. But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line and smeared the people-run school as something "irregular" and "of poor quality." Many schools set up near the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants were snuffed out. On the eve of the great cultural revolution, there remained in the whole hsien only a higher middle school and two junior middle schools.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. In 1968, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In the countryside we should place schools under the control of the working class' most reliable allies--the poor and lower-middle peasants," the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chuang and Yao nationalities brought their schools under control, bringing about another rapid growth in the cultural-educational field.

Now, of the 12 communes in the whole hsien, 11 have set up higher middle schools. Thirty-four production brigades have established junior middle classes attached to primary schools. The number of middle school students is more than six times that before the great cultural revolution. In addition, specialized technical middle schools involving industry, agriculture, hygiene, etc., are set up.

The revolutionary committee of Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien showed energetic support for the urgent demand of the broad masses of Chuang and Yao poor and lower-middle peasants for the development of education. The chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee personally went deep into the lower levels to check into the condition of educational revolution. The various people's communes generally set up and improved the poor and lower-middle peasants' organizations or organs in charge of schools. In line with the feature of wide distribution of people over the mountainous area, educational growth was geared to local needs.

For instance, over a dozen families of a certain production team of Lienhung brigade, Sanshui commune were scattered over seven or eight hilltops. This made it impossible all the time to put education on a universal basis. Now school teachers go on rounds to various hilltops to give the school-age children here the benefit of universal education. Various schools in the whole hsien have set up teaching points in 50-odd scattered remote production teams. This provided an educational opportunity for over 900 school-age children who could see no way of attending school in the past. Formerly, very few girls attended school. The criticism of the idea of looking down on women was rapidly followed by an upsurge in a hsien-wide effort to send girls to school. Before the great cultural revolution, Chiat'ien commune had only 45 girls in school. Now the whole commune has all the 373 school-age girls admitted to school.

In universalizing education, Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien gave full play to mass enthusiasm and self-reliantly and assiduously fought for the development of education with greater, better, faster and more economical results. Lienhung brigade of Sanshui commune is placed at a remote mountainous area. Before liberation, none of the Yao poor and lower-middle peasants here was literate. Now, they have on their own built school premises and solved the problem of teachers. Six primary schools are set up. Ninety-seven percent of the school-age children are able to go to school. With Lienhung brigade as an example, the hsien revolutionary committee preached in a penetrating manner the deeds of this brigade devoted to the educational cause self-reliantly and industriously. Mass enthusiasm for the operation of schools was further aroused.

By making use of simple available equipment, the Chuang poor and lower-middle peasants of Fut'ang commune relied on collective forces to set up two middle schools, four middle school classes attached to primary schools and 37 primary schools. School-age children admitted to school reached 99 percent.

Since last year, the whole hsien has established 73 school buildings by relying on the masses and arousing collective forces to the full. Added to the teaching force are 222 teachers. Trained are 2,300 middle and primary school graduates to meet the needs of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside.

The revolutionary committee of Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien devotes energetic efforts to the transformation of the existing teaching

force and gives full play to its role. In addition, the revolutionary committee makes a point of selecting Chuang and Yao youths for study at the provincial and regional normal schools. The normal school of this hsien has given priority to a number of children of Chuang and Yao poor and lower-middle peasants in its enrollment program. It also runs short-term teacher training classes for their benefit to raise the political and professional levels of Chuang and Yao teachers. Before the great cultural revolution, the whole hsien knew of only 49 minority teachers. In the great cultural revolutionary movement 153 such teachers were trained. In addition, various areas have selected a number of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and demobilized militarymen as members of "social lecturer groups" to take up spare-time teaching in the school.

The booming educational cause of Lienshan Chuang and Yao Autonomous Hsien has enlivened rural political and cultural life and stimulated the penetrating development of the rural mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Many students graduated from schools have become tutors of production brigades or teams where the study of Chairman Mao's works is concerned. All over the hsien over 50 Mao Tse-tung thought spare-time literature and art propaganda teams are set up composed of school teachers and students, back-at-home town rural young intellectuals and others. They aim at associating various rural political movements with the conduct of wide propaganda activities. This gives an effective boost to progress in revolution and production.

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PLA HEROES

Northeast China PLA Men Combat Ice Floes to Save Marooned People

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 22, 1971)

people in heilungkiang province are proud of the commanders and fighters of a frontier unit of the chinese people's liberation army which fought ice floes to save marooned people.

the erhkuna river, a tributary in the upper reaches of the heilung river in northeast china, carried a great mass of ice floes during the spring thaw in april of this year. they swept down into the heilung river and caused an unusual overflow. many villages were marooned.

the party committee of the p.l.a. frontier unit called an emergency meeting when it received the news late the same night. all present studied this great teaching of chairman mao's: "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly." the unit decided to send out a rescue party at once to save the people and state property.

the flood began to submerge kucheng island in the river. the higher command ordered the unit to immediately evacuate the island's people to safety. the situation was critical, as the flood water was rising one metre per hour. commander su wen-chung leapt into a small boat with two fighters and rowed toward the island. the boat sprang leaks and the water soon reached over their ankles. the big ice floes tossed about by the torrent threatened to capsize the boat or stave it in at any moment. the p.l.a. men and peasants on the bank became anxious. but su wen-chung was unruffled. he recited chairman mao's teaching "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." he used a pole to ward off the ice floes while one fighter rowed hard and the other bailed out the boat. they at last got ashore. they immediately organized the islanders to evacuate.

an oil-warehouse along the river was flooded. thousands of oil barrels were washed away and drifted downstream. as soon as they heard of this, over 30 cadres and fighters of a p.l.a. frontier unit hurried to the place. when they were about to jump into the river to salvage the state property some local people around tried to stop them, saying, "comrades, the water is too cold." the fighters answered: "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. we must save the state property quickly." commander lin chiu-cheng was the first to jump in, followed by all the rest. the waist-deep water soaked their padded clothing through and chilled them to the bone. but they recited this quotation from chairman mao: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." parrying the ice floes, they pushed the floating oil barrels toward the shore. commander lin chiu-cheng had spent several sleepless nights fighting the flood. but he kept working at the most difficult and dangerous spots. party member chen tien-shih and two other fighters broke the thin layer of ice around with their arms. when their hands became numb with cold, they pushed the floating

barrels forward with their chests. the p.l.a. men and civilians saved all the barrels in a hard three-hour struggle.

all the marooned people were rescued. but the villages along the river were still in danger. the frontier guards put the people up in their barracks, while they stood guard against the ice floes and rising water. the armymen supplied the people with fuel, rice, cooking oil, salt and vegetables, and offered them hot water and food. they organized the people to study chairman mao's works and so encouraged them to use mao tsetung thought in overcoming their difficulties.

when the flood receded, the frontier guards gave the people a warm send-off. they organized a mao tsetung thought propaganda team, which went to the flooded area to help overcome the effects of the disaster. some fighters carted fertilizer to production teams in need or loaned them horses. led by the revolutionary committees at various levels in the area, the armymen and the cadres and commune members ran various types of mao tsetung thought study classes in which they exchanged experience in struggling against the flood and doing rehabilitation work. the people pledged to overcome the effects of the flood and make full preparations for spring farming.

the border area has a new look under the guidance of brilliant mao tsetung thought. the armymen and people had good harvests this year. they are determined to unite still more closely in building up and defending the border area.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China City Becomes Chemical Industry Center

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 22, 1971)

kirin city on the banks of the sunghua river in northeast china has grown into one of china's chemical industry bases under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the kirin chemical industry company, a well-known complex, consists of three big plants producing dyestuffs, chemical fertilizer and calcium carbide. there are also many small and medium-sized plants and workshops.

the area has abundant chemical resource. during the anti-japanese war period, the japanese imperialists occupied china's northeast, they forced the labouring people to build the factories for them to exploit china's rich resources. before they were completed, the chinese people defeated the japanese aggressors and won the war under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party. this prevented the japanese imperialists from carrying out their plans for exploitation.

in the past dozen years, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians of the company have closely followed chairman mao's great principle of independence and self-reliance and developed the chemical industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. total output value of the company is now four times the figure in 1957 when the three big plants were completed, and it produces 40 per cent more varieties. total output value in the first half of this year accounted for 51.5 per cent of the state plan for the whole year, 16.8 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

the company's dyestuffs plant had equipment and working processes introduced from other countries. they had shortcomings that hindered the expansion of production. the plant introduced 254 technical innovations in the past three years and simplified and reduced the technological processes. it eliminated 255 pieces of equipment, while raising the production capacity 200 per cent above the original design. moreover, it saved over 30,000 tons of chemicals, two million kwh of electricity and 30,000 metres of filter cloth for the state every year.

the plant's no. 23 workshop was built in 1965 according to the design some bourgeois technical authorities made based on what they called the "best" of the world's dyeing industry. it produced only one kind of dyestuff, but had 105 pieces of equipment crowded in a two-storey building. the work processes were long and the dyestuff took half a month to produce after the chemicals were fed into the machines.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians broke down superstitions and emancipated their mind and worked out new technological processes which cut down the number from 21 to 9. the equipment was reduced by half, but output rose four times.

the plants have made mass efforts to use waste materials to create wealth for the state in line with chairman mao's teaching, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." this has at the same time reduced pollution. in the calcium carbide plant, the slag discarded by an acetic acid workshop is now used for making cement. the large amount of coal tar waste from a coking workshop is now used to extract phenol, technical naphthalene and many other important chemicals. liquid chemical waste formerly burned for disposal is recovered to extract ethyl alcohol, an important chemical raw material. this plant has made use of 25 kinds of waste materials since last year. it can utilize 2,800 tons of waste liquid, some 280,000 tons of slag and 51 million cubic metres of waste gas a year. all this multi-purpose utilization annually produces products valued at ten million yuan or more.

all the equipment of the dyestuffs plant, the chemical fertilizer plant and the carbide plant had to be imported when they were built during the first five-year plan. the company set up a plant during the great leap forward in 1958 to turn out machinery for the chemical industry to meet its own needs as part of china's efforts to develop the industry by self-reliance. this plant has more than doubled its production capacity

during the cultural revolution. apart from meeting the company's needs, the plant supplies the state with complete sets of equipment.

the chemical engineering research institute attached to the company, which was set up in 1958, is manned by more than 1,000 workers and technicians, with technicians accounting for 40 per cent. the three-in-one research groups with workers as the main force, which were set up under the leadership of the institute revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution, completed 30 research items of importance to the chemical industry in just three years.

some large chemical plants in kirin city have provided technical knowledge and equipment to the city's small and medium-sized chemical plants and helped set up such smaller plants, while striving to tap their own potential to raise output. they have helped set up 31 small and medium-sized chemical plants in the past few years. these smaller plants, making use of waste material from large plants, have turned out large quantities of chemical products in support of socialist construction.

the chinese people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work is shown by the setting up of these smaller plants. most outstanding is the nationally famous kirin lubricant mill, which was started by 12 people from the families of revolutionary martyrs or armymen and housewives, helped by liu sheng, a party member and disabled armyman. lacking premises and equipment, they put up a shed to house their workshop and bought three big cauldrons in which to refine waste oil. they have steadily expanded the factory over the past decade and more by their own efforts. it now has ten workshops equipped with machinery and pipe systems. it turns out 27 products including various kinds of high-grade lubricants. the factory turned over a net profit of 800,000 yuan to the state last year.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Shanghai People's Commune Develops Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1971)

the machiao people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai is typical of many people's communes and production brigades which began to mechanize farming by their own efforts in 1958, the year communes were established by bringing into play the superiority of the collective economy.

machiao now has 27 tractors, 100 walking tractors, 20 motorized rice-transplanters, 360 power-driven threshers and many other agricultural machines for winnowing grain, processing farm produce and fodder and spraying pesticides. it has 24 power-driven pumping stations to irrigate

98 per cent of the commune's cultivated land and 90 per cent of the total acreage is tractor-ploughed. most threshing, plant protection, processing of farm produce and fodder and transport has been mechanized.

firmly implementing the basic line laid down by chairman mao for agricultural development, the peasants of machiao have developed the collective economy step by step, first by mutual aid teams, then agricultural producers' cooperatives and now the people's commune. small plots of cultivated land have been merged into vast fields, thus providing favourable conditions for agricultural mechanization. in raising agricultural output, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". they understand that this must be done on the basis of collectivization so as to continue the socialist transformation of agriculture and is a great revolution to consolidate the socialist position in the countryside. they launched a mass movement to improve farm implements and mechanize agriculture. while purchasing farm machines with public accumulation funds of the commune and its 20 production brigades, the commune itself built small factories using methods of their own devising to improve farm implements and produce farm machines in accordance with local needs and conditions.

when the mass movement was in the upsurge, an agent of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in shanghai came to the commune with an ultra "left" line. he insisted that mechanization be achieved overnight and forced them to buy big farm machines from abroad or those based on foreign models. they were not suited to the locality and, the poor and lower-middle peasants were indignant.

in line with chairman mao's teachings, the poor and lower-middle peasants displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and developed mechanized farming step by step. they built the machinery they needed and could produce in the circumstances. by their collective economic strength and help from some urban factories, they set up some small factories to make farm tools and machines. within two years they helped all the production teams power pedalled threshers and trial-produce rice and wheat threshers. these suit local conditions, are inexpensive and easy to use. mechanized threshing is now done throughout the commune. the commune also trial-produced rice-transplanters and some other agricultural machines.

as the commune members were steadily and confidently advancing along the road of self-reliance, an agent of liu shao-chi's in shanghai went to machiao and blamed the commune for running "too many" farm machinery factories and ordered the number reduced as part of a rightist deviation to sabotage agricultural mechanization. the poor and lower-middle peasants replied: "we are responding to chairman mao's call for self-reliance in developing commune-run factories. these factories serve production and the technical transformation of agriculture. what is wrong with that?" they firmly resisted the plot to sabotage commune-run industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members settled accounts with the agent of liu shao-chi for his counter-revolutionary sabotage and started a new upsurge in the mass movement for agricultural mechanization.

the commune members used part of their public accumulation funds to set up a tractor station, factories turning out farm implements, farm machinery and chemical fertilizer and a small steel-smelting furnace. the state gave them necessary help. the production brigades also have small workshops and farm machinery repair centres. these factories and workshops produce threshers, rice-transplanters, pumps, electric motors, transformers and small and medium-sized farm machines. the commune now has a farm machinery repair system.

in learning from the tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in levelling farmland and building water conservancy works. they improved their farming system and adopted scientific methods. under an over-all plan they dug five canals and filled in or dredged the existing rivers and streams. they levelled all the mounds and filled in all the swamps so that tractors can work. the farmland gives stable yields irrespective of waterlogging or drought. they conducted scientific experiments in planting early and late rice and wheat in 1969 in an area that used to have rice as the only crop of the year. the annual grain yield per-hectare last year averaged 10.9 tons, 2.4 times that in 1955 when producers' co-ops were set up and nearly five times that of the early post-liberation period. the commune got a good summer grain harvest and a good autumn grain harvest is expected.

machiao commune conscientiously carried out chairman mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". it has made energetic efforts to grow cotton, rape, medicinal herbs and other economic crops while increasing grain output. the cotton acreage was 333 hectares more in 1970 than in 1965. the average output of ginned cotton per unit was four fold that of 1955, the early period of co-operation movement. the raising of pigs, chickens, ducks and other poultry is growing rapidly. with the daily consolidation and development of the collective economy, public accumulation funds, including allocations for agricultural mechanization, continue to grow. cadres and commune members say: when we persist in chairman mao's revolutionary line and undertake agricultural mechanization by self-reliance, we have a bright future.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves for China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 20, 1971)

an albanian journalists' delegation headed by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left here today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by xhelil gjoni, deputy editor-in-chief of "zeri i popullit", sotir papuli, secretary general of the albanian journalists' union, as well as representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and tirana press circles.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, and yang fu-tien, correspondent of hsinhua news agency in tirana, were also present.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, arrived here by plane today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

members of the delegation are: qako dango, editor of the "zeri i popullit", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; tefta gjoleka, editor of the "zeri i vlora", organ of the vlora district committee of the albanian party of labour; fatos cerkodhima, editor of the "zeri i popullit"; pano cuka, editor of the "laiko vima", organ of the gjinokastra district democratic front; lirim deda, editor of the "luftetari", organ of the national defence ministry; and anastas kondo, editor of the "drita", organ of the writers and artists union of albania.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were: leading members of the capital's press circles and other departments concerned including shih shao-hua, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, peng hua, li lien-ching, chen chin-yuan, liu tung-hsin, li chin-shun, hsu chien-sheng and shao yi-hua.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and thoma naqe, resident correspondent of the albanian "zeri i popullit" in peking were also present.

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet in Honor of Albanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the comrades-in-arms from the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front, the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and thoma nage, resident correspondent of the "zeri i popullit" in peking, attended.

present at the banquet were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned shih shao-hua, lu ying, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, peng hua, li lien-ching, chen chin-yuan, liu tung-hsin and li chin-shun.

lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and delegation leader stefi kotmilo spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of sino-albanian fraternal friendship.

in his speech, comrade lu ying said: under the wise leadership of the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour, the albanian people have won constant new victories in the socialist revolution and construction. the albanian party of labour and the albanian people hold high the revolutionary red banner of marxism-leninism, stand in the van of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism, wage resolute tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism headed by the united states, modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and reactionaries of various countries, and firmly support the revolutionary movements of the people of various countries, thereby making outstanding contributions to the world revolutionary cause and winning the admiration and praise of the revolutionary people all over the world. the chinese people feel extremely proud to have the albanian people as their close comrades-in-arms.

he said: under the leadership of the albanian party of labour, the albanian journalists have upheld revolutionary principles and with their trenchant pens written many articles full of revolutionary spirit, which have dealt heavy blows at imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries. your current visit to china has provided us with a very good opportunity to learn from you and will certainly make new contributions to consolidating the rock-firm fraternal friendship and unity of the journalists and people of china and albania.

in his speech, comrade stefi kotmilo warmly praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the parties, peoples and journalists of the two countries and wished that this friendship and unity would be consolidated and developed constantly in the common revolutionary struggle.

he said: our people and our party heartily congratulate the fraternal chinese people on their tremendous achievements in the political, ideological, economic, social and other spheres under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung. we regard your victories as our own. these are victories for invincible marxism-leninism. now the people all over the world can see that the schemes of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism to isolate and sabotage the people's republic of china have gone bankrupt and the people's china of mao tsetung will advance forever.

he said: the albanian people have rallied round the party, the party central committee and comrade enver hoxha with unprecedented firmness, and are determined to push socialist construction to a higher stage, further consolidate the socialist motherland and defend it with pick in one hand and rifle in the other and struggle against imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and all other enemies, so as to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious party of labour and the forthcoming sixth congress of the party by concrete actions.

their speeches were punctuated by round after round of warm applause.

CHINA AND ALGIERS

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 20, 1971)

the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit to algeria at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by alyachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce; cheref, director of the foreign relations department of the ministry of commerce; hahhonz hudremi, head of the algerian office of commercial action; belarbia, director of the prices department of the ministry of commerce; si ahmed ouameur, head of the research and planning bureau of the ministry of commerce; nacereddine haffad, acting director of the socialist countries department of the foreign ministry; and bachir ould rouis, director of the finance and economic department of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to algeria were present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

present also were chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung, commercial attache of the chinese embassy hsu feng and others.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Friendly Personage Malcolm MacDonald Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

british friendly personage mr. malcolm macdonald left here for kwangchow by plane today on his way home after a visit to various places in china.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of the organizations concerned chen hsin-jen, tang hai-kuang and hsing jen-hsien. j.b. denson, british charge d'affaires in china, was also present at the airport.

chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a farewell banquet for mr. macdonald yesterday evening.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Journalists' Delegation of Arab Republic of Egypt Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

a journalists' delegation of the arab republic of egypt led by sakina mohamed el sadat, head of the international department of the "el hilal" publishing houses, arrived in peking by air today.

the delegation is paying a friendly visit to china upon invitation after its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

members of the delegation are: mamdouh abdel hamid reda, editor of "al gomhouria"; mohamed mostafa ghoneim, head of the international department of "al akhbar"; and ahmed reda mohamed khalifa, foreign affairs editor of the middle east news agency.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned including teng kang, wang chen and chou chueh.

also present at the airport to meet the delegation were: salah el-abd, ambassador of the arab republic of egypt to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the arab republic of egypt in peking; and kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Photo Exhibitions on China's Socialist Construction Achievements Open in Equatorial Guinea

(HCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

photo exhibitions on the achievements in socialist construction of the people's republic of china opened ceremoniously in santa isabel, capital of equatorial guinea, and bata, seat of rio muni province, respectively on october 10 and 11, according to reports from santa isabel.

on behalf of president francisco macias nguema of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of the interior angel masie ntutumu attended the opening ceremony of the exhibition in bata and cut the ribbon for it.

accompanied by chen tan, chinese ambassador to the republic, minister ntutumu was shown round the exhibition. after that, he wrote on the visitors' book: "the photo exhibition in the capital of rio muni has shown a spirit of enterprise and represented the struggle waged by the people of a socialist country, under the leadership of the leader chairman mao, against external interference in their social and economic development. this struggle has scored achievements within a short period. it is an example for other countries to follow today."

present also at the ceremony were secretary general of the presidency gaudencio asumu oyono medja, mayor of bata lumu matindi and others.

president macias, accompanied by ministers, visited the exhibition on october 12.

on october 10, equatorial guinean minister of agriculture cristobal ondo alogo and other high-ranking officials visited the photo exhibition in santa isabel.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Closes in Conakry

(HCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 21, 1971)

the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction closed here on october 19.

some 6,000 guinean people from various walks of life have visited the week-long exhibition which was sponsored by the chinese embassy in guinea.

putting down their impressions in the visitors' book, many visitors praised the chinese people for the tremendous achievements they have scored in the course of their socialist construction and wished that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the guinean and chinese peoples grow and be consolidated daily.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Sato's Administrative Policy Speech--Tailing After US Imperialism against China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

japanese prime minister eisaku sato delivered on october 19 his administrative policy speech at the current extraordinary diet session amid strong opposition both inside and outside the diet, according to a tokyo report. sato's words juggling to hoodwink public opinion at home and abroad failed to cover up his reactionary undertaking in obdurately tailing after u.s. imperialism, betraying japan's national interests and remaining hostile towards china.

to facilitate his u.s. master's continued occupation of okinawa and strengthen the japan-u.s. joint operation system, eisaku sato indulged in flowery language with a view to railroading through the extraordinary diet session the "okinawa reversion agreement" concluded with the u.s. government last june. he said that the projected "reversion" of the islands allegedly "free of nuclear weapons and on the same level as japan proper" should not only "contribute to easing tension in asia" but also add a "bright page" to japan-u.s. relations. "it is indeed my heartfelt desire that the okinawa reversion agreement as well as other relevant bills be passed swiftly and smoothly during this diet session", he said. but the indisputable fact is that large quantities of nuclear weapons are stored in okinawa, the biggest u.s. military and nuclear base for committing aggression and creating tension in asia. the so-called "okinawa reversion agreement" is nothing but a fraud with no explicit provision for the withdrawal of u.s. nuclear weapons or troops from okinawa. even sato had to admit himself that continued use of military sites by the united states on the islands is a prerequisite for the reversion agreement. obviously the "prerequisite" is to maintain the u.s. "military sites" in okinawa including the u.s. nuclear bases. furthermore, in accordance with secret schemes between japan and the united states, the japanese government will dispatch large numbers of troops to okinawa after its "reversion", further committing itself in the u.s. imperialists' deployment for aggression in the west pacific and reinforcing the japan-u.s. joint operation system. that is what sato described as a "bright page" in japan-u.s. relations.

in his policy speech, sato also dwelt on the japanese government's policy towards china. he said hypocritically that "the basic understanding" of the japanese government is that "there is only one china". he claimed that the japanese government had allegedly made a "big change" in its china policy. however, sato's humbug was exploded by his own anti-china utterances. it was out of "respect for international trust", sato argued, that the japanese government co-sponsored the "reverse important question" and "complex dual representation" resolutions at the 26th u.n. general assembly. he asserted that expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations "is not only out of keeping with the actual international situation but will also become a factor increasing tension in asia". this statement reveals that eisaku sato is bent on tailing after u.s. imperialism in plotting to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". far from making any change in

its china policy, the sato government is actually more stubborn than ever in remaining hostile towards the chinese people. while energetically working hand in glove with u.s. imperialism at the current u.n. general assembly to prevent expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique, the sato government has been vigorously supporting elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" and engaging in the so-called "taiwan independence movement". it tried to make the current extraordinary diet session adopt a vicious resolution on "the normalization of relations between japan and china", a resolution meant to mislead the japanese people while the sato government actually carries on with the plot to create "two chinas" and paves the way for the re-occupation of china's territory taiwan province by japanese militarism.

explaining the japan-u.s. inter-government agreement to limit japanese textile exports to the united states, sato said that such an agreement is an "inevitable consequence of the circumstances" to promote the "national interests of japan". sato's explanation was ridiculed by dietmen of the opposition parties. it has been pointed out by japanese public opinion that sato had agreed to the agreement under u.s. pressure at the expense of the interest of japanese textile circles.

sato's administrative policy speech was made amidst chaos as dietmen of the opposition parties repeatedly shouted their disapproval. meanwhile, demonstrations of the japanese people for the overthrow of the sato government took place outside the diet.

Japanese Osaka Workers' Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

a 52-member osaka workers' friendship delegation from japan arrived in peking by train today on a friendly visit to china. the leader of the delegation is genjiro yamaguchi, the deputy leaders are nariaki inoue, kazue kitabata, shiro shimoichi and yoichiro yunde, the general secretary is yoshihide kato, and the deputy secretaries general are tadahide takatsuka and masaru shigino.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the china international travel service and other organizations concerned including hsiao hsiang-chien, chang yu, hsing jen-hsian and wang chun-ming, as well as representatives of the workers of the chinese capital.

the china-japan friendship association and the china international travel service gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends this evening.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on october 7. it visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, anyuan, shangnai and nanking prior to its arrival in peking.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Motoo Goto and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to entertain japanese friends motoo goto, editor-in-chief of the japanese newspaper "asahi shimbun", and his party hirokazu hatano, michio nagai and toshitada nakae; and teshige takioka, correspondent of the "asahi shimbun" in peking.

attending were leading members and staff members of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, wang chen and wang hsiao-hsien.

motoo goto and his party arrived in china on september 30 for a friendly visit.

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles Acclaim Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

the "people's daily" has carried many articles acclaiming the revolutionary ballets presented by the japanese matsuyama ballet group during its current visit to china.

these ballets have been welcomed by chinese workers, peasants and soldiers and literary and art workers. they include "the white-haired girl", "five okinawan girls", "vietnamese maid" and "japanese drum".

"a glowing, hardy blossom of spring" is the title of an article by yu hui-yung, member of the cultural group under the state council. it says:

the japanese matsuyama ballet group is an old comrade-in-arms of ours. its current, third visit to china has made new contributions to the friendship between the people of china and japan and to their cultural exchange. it has also provided chinese literary and art workers with another fine opportunity to learn from their japanese comrades-in-arms.

in the more than 20 years since its formation in 1948, the matsuyama ballet group has persistently taken part in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism and the revival of japanese militarism and has an exuberant revolutionary spirit and a tenacious fighting will in this struggle. we should, first of all, learn from the group's unyielding revolutionary spirit.

surrounded by reactionary culture, the japanese comrades-in-arms have all along adhered to a revolutionary orientation toward literature and art, persistently studied marxism-leninism, participated in struggle and made efforts to integrate themselves with workers and peasants. they have achieved gratifying successes in creating a revolutionary national ballet of the japanese people. the works they have created and presented reflect the people's fighting life, encourage their militancy and have a rich and distinct national flavour. they adapted the chinese opera "the white-haired girl" into a ballet in 1955 and presented it during their visit to china in 1958. later, they created and performed many items, including "gion matsuri", "vietnamese maid", "five okinawan girls" and "japanese drum", which embody their correct principle of "creating a revolutionary national ballet of the japanese people". their experience in this field is worth our study.

for many years the japanese comrades-in-arms have insisted on presenting revolutionary national ballets and japanese national dances. they have worked very seriously, listened modestly to the opinions of the masses and made constant efforts to perfect their work. last year, in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", they presented a revised version of "the white-haired girl". their constant trail-blazing spirit is also worth our study.

the people of china and their literary and art workers, who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, firmly support the just struggle of the japanese people and their literary and art workers. we stand firmly with the japanese people in carrying the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end. may the matsuyama ballet group, that glowing, hardy spring blossom, bloom ever more resplendently and luxuriantly exclamation

an article by the workers' commentary group of the peking electronic tube factory says:

"five okinawan girls" created by revolutionary artist masao shimizu, head of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, is a japanese national ballet which has a revolutionary content and combines the characteristics of ballet, a foreign art form, with the fine qualities of the japanese national traditional art. it shows the fighting spirit and determination of the japanese people who defy brute force and death in the struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

patrols and barbed wire entanglements are to be seen everywhere on cloud-blanketed ie jima island. the five girls and other villagers engage in a fierce struggle against the rapacious u.s. gangsters in defence of their homeland and to oppose the building of an airfield by u.s. troops. they resist armed u.s. soldiers with spades and saws. the men there are kidnapped, but the five girls persevere in the struggle. though wounded, they still fight on and finally the badly-battered u.s. gangsters flee

helter-skelter. the ballet is a revolutionary epic of daring to struggle and daring to win.

chairman mao has pointed out: "japan is a great nation." the five girls are brilliant images of the heroic japanese people. the struggle of the people of ie jima against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is an epitome of the revolutionary struggle waged by the entire japanese people.

in an article "chinese and japanese people are of one heart", yang po-fang and other three poor peasants of the peking szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune says:

we were thrilled to see the performance of the japanese matsuyama ballet group. persecuted by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, these artistes have struggled with dauntless revolutionary spirit against the decadent literature and art of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. they have persisted in a revolutionary orientation toward literature and art and serve the working people. we should learn from their revolutionary spirit.

the poor people all over the world are of one heart and all revolutionaries are of one family. before liberatibn all of us led a miserable life. we worked at that time as labourers for the landlords or as rickshaw men on the streets. though we toiled all the year round we never had enough to eat. chairman mao and the communist party of china led us in taking up arms to defeat the kuomintang reactionaries and drive out u.s. imperialism. now we have become masters of the state and lead a happy life. u.s. imperialism is now riding roughshod over the japanese people. the reactionary sato government, a stooge of u.s. imperialism, is brutally oppressing the japanese people. many revolutionary fighters in japan are struggling heroically like "the okinawan girls". the japanese matsuyama ballet group is a revolutionary art contingent fighting courageously under the dark rule of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. our great leader chairman mao has said: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." fight on, fraternal japanese people exclamation we chinese workers, peasants and soldiers support you. final victory will be yours exclamation

an article by shih nan of the tientsin song and dance ensemble says:

in its creation and performance, the japanese matsuyama ballet group puts stress on revolutionary content. the ballets the group performs in china are closely connected with current international struggle and the struggle in japan. the one-act ballet "vietnamese maid" praises the valiant struggle of the people of viet nam against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through the portrayal of a south vietnamese maid and her grandfather who protect national liberation front fighters with life and blood. "japanese drum" reflects the vitality and militancy of japanese youth who are struggling resolutely against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and depicts their solidarity with the afro-asian peoples. these works help us see how the

matsuyama group uses the art form of the ballet to express revolutionary content and employs it as a weapon to inspire and educate the people in their struggle against their enemies.

in using an art form, the group's principle is "take over the classical heritage in a revolutionary way and make foreign things serve japan." the artistes have worked hard to develop a ballet with a japanese national character. in "the white-haired girl", they combine the art of the classical ballet representation with many japanese and chinese dance art and this enriches the expressiveness of the ballet. in choreographing the dances for "vietnamese maid", mikiko matsuyama took some material from vietnamese folk dances and merged it with the classical ballet art of representation. this has helped delineate the particular surroundings and characters.

the artistes of the matsuyama group are serious and strict in every detail of their performance. they imbue their acting with surging revolutionary feeling. the characters they created have left a deep impression on us.

the artistes show a high level of artistry. some veteran dancers who came to china before have perfected their skills. a number of fine young dancers play the leading roles successfully. their skill is on a good and solid basis. conductor kazu munakata has a mastery of the idiom and the demand of the ballet. the music he composed for "vietnamese maid", "five okinawan girls" and other ballets heightens the effect of the dancing and dramatic action.

we thank the japanese matsuyama ballet group which has brought with it the friendship of the japanese people. the chinese people and their art and literary workers firmly stand on the side of the japanese people and will carry through to the end the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

CHINA AND LAOS

Table Tennis Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

a table tennis delegation of the laotian patriotic front with phonesay santhavasy as its leader arrived in peking by air this afternoon for the coming afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament.

it was greeted at the airport by vice-chairmen of the tournament organizing committee yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung; leading members of chinese organizations concerned lin chien, wang fu-yung, chia fu-cheng and hou chieh; and chinese table tennis players including lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

also present at the airport to meet the delegation were le tuan, counsellor, and pham nhu sam, second secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and ta quang chien, leader, tram van tri, deputy leader, and members, of the vietnamese table tennis delegation already in peking.

in the airport restroom, the chinese comrades extended cordial greetings to the laotian comrades-in-arms and warmly welcomed them. delegation leader phonesay santhavasy said: the laotian table tennis delegation has come here from the battle front to deepen our friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of the fraternal countries and afro-asian countries. we will make our greatest effort for the success of the afro-asian table tennis friendly invitational tournament.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Economic Penetration and Expansion by Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" has denounced the frantic penetration and expansion in the malay peninsula by japanese militarism reviving under the aegis of u.s. imperialism.

in an article on october 20, the radio says, "japanese militarism which is reviving under the wing of u.s. imperialism has been carrying out political, economic and cultural penetration and expansion in our country with increasing brazenness." the article points out that under their aggressive policy of "putting economics in the van with military backing", the japanese reactionaries will inevitably embark on the dangerous road of military expansion from economic expansion.

the article points out that the strait of malacca is a vital passage in the shipments of oil to japan. it was estimated that 90 per cent of japan's petroleum consumption last year was shipped to japan through the strait. in recent years, the japanese reactionaries have repeatedly made a warlike outcry that "the strait of malacca is japan's lifeline". in order to seize control over the strait and plunder the undersea oil of malaya, the japanese reactionaries have not only explored the strait of malacca but also conducted large-scale exploration of the sea-bed off the eastern coast of malaya.

the article says, "since the early 1960s, economic expansion by japanese monopoly capital in the malay peninsula has developed from dumping of commodities to export of capital. the japanese are among the biggest investors in the so-called 'emerging industries' with investments totalling 65 million malayan dollars, or 30 per cent of all foreign investments."

the article says, "almost all the industrial and commercial enterprises set up by the japanese monopoly groups are run jointly with malayan comprador-bureaucrat capitalists. the number of such companies reached 48 by the end of march 1969 with a total capital of 90 million malayan dollars. the japanese monopoly groups have speedily expanded their sphere of influence in our country's economy through export of capital, supply of equipment and dispatch of so-called 'experts'."

it points out that while frantically plundering the natural resources of malaya, particularly timber, iron ore, tin ore, rubber and other important industrial raw materials, the japanese monopoly groups have turned malaya into their dumping grounds, flooding it with japanese electric appliances, means of transportation, chemical products, textiles and hardware. japanese industrial products accounted for 26 per cent of all malayan imports in 1959 and increased to 32.3 per cent by 1968. in terms of value, japanese exports to malaya increased from the 15-odd million malayan dollars in 1959 to over 147 million dollars in 1968, nearly a tenfold increase. there was a further increase in the first half of this year, amounting to over 309 million dollars. the national industries and commerce of malaya are hard hit by the massive inflow of japanese commodities.

to pave the way for the japanese militarist forces, the japanese reactionaries are intensifying their cultural aggression against malaya, the article continues. there are over 80 japanese "experts" and "instructors" in the peninsula. these special agents in disguise have infiltrated many economic and cultural departments and even the puppet police training centre.

the article says that the sanguinary crimes committed by japanese fascism during the second world war are still fresh in the minds of the malayan people who will definitely settle accounts with it.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Visits PLA Air Force Unit and Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and the military delegation of the republic of mali he is leading today visited an air force unit and a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters of these units.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, was with the delegation on the visit.

accompanying the distinguished malian guests on their visit were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a.

general staff, teng hai-ching, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, and liang pu, a leading member of a department of the p.l.a. air force.

upon their arrival at the peking unit and the air force unit, the distinguished malian guests were welcomed by the commanders and fighters who beat drums and gongs and shouted "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation" "firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and other slogans.

at the peking unit and the air force unit, the malian military delegation visited a company's dormitories, a non-staple food processing shop, a sewing and mending shop, a shop for repairing weapons and vehicles, and a "may 7" pharmaceutical factory run by family members of the p.l.a. men, and attended a theatrical performance by fighters' amateur art troupe. the distinguished guests also watched fighters' military training and live shell shooting exhibition.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh Meets and Fetes Delegation of National Mexico City Chamber of Commerce

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met the delegation of the national mexico city chamber of commerce led by miguel m. blasquez, president of the chamber. the chinese vice-minister had a friendly conversation with the delegation leader miguel m. blasquez.

after the meeting vice-minister chen chieh gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members of the organizations concerned wang wen-lin, chen teh-ho, peng chin-po, li chuan, chen cheng-chung, shih sheng and chang hsing-chiao.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Members of Chinese Embassy to Korea Take Part in Physical Labor in Pyongyang Fruit-Tree Farm

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 21, 1971)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and embassy staff took part in physical labour in the pyongyang fruit-tree farm today in the company of bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

prior to the work, the chinese comrades visited an exhibition room which was in memory of the on-the-spot guidance given by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung when he inspected this farm.

the chinese comrades and the comrades of the farm talked togetner while working. they sang in chorus "the song of general kim il sung", "the east is red" and other revolutionary songs.

Second Chinese Visiting Group to Korea Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

a second chinese visiting group to korea with comrade chu li as its leader and comrade chu wan-kuo as its deputy leader, left peking for korea by train today.

the 15-member group was seen off at the railway station by leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned including li wen-wei, cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, hsu chung-ching and chu ping-yi.

all the members of the second korean visiting group now in peking were present at the railway station.

also present were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and liu yong mun, third secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

Korean Delegation for 11th Meeting of China-Korea Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

a 5-member korean delegation arrived here by train today to attend the 11th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport. the delegation is led by kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean side.

the korean comrades-in-arms were welcomed at the railway station by su chien, vice-minister of communications, kuo pao-chung, chief delegate of the chinese side, han li-ping and others. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

yang chien, minister of communications, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation. / korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk attended.

Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Chairman Receives Chinese Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 20, 1971)

li sang son, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, today received all members of the chinese team escorting animals and plant seeds to korea. the team is led by chu yu-hsueh, responsible member of the peking public utility bureau, and li chang-teh, responsible member of the peking zoo.

chairman li sang son had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese comrades.

present on the occasion were kim dae sik, vice-chairman, and chang chi gyu, secretary general, of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

a dinner party was given this evening in honour of the chinese team by the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

present on the occasion were chairman li sang son; yang gye jun, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; kim dae sik, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and kim byong sop, chairman of the people's committee of dae song district of pyongyang city.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k., was also present on invitation.

the chinese team left peking for pyongyang on october 18.

Delegation of Socialist Working Youth League of Korea Returns to Peking from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by o gwang taek returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to shanghai. leading members and staff members of the departments concerned shen chien, yang yu-heng, mao pao-chung and others were at the airport to welcome the delegation. also present were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and liu yong mun, third secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

on their departure from shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee; leading members of other organizations concerned and several hundred revolutionary people.

comrade hsu ching-hsien gave a banquet to warmly welcome all the comrades on the delegation while it was in shanghai. comrades hsu ching-hsien and o gwang taek spoke at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and youths of china and korea, wishing that the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people and youths of the two countries would last for ever.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai diesel engine factory in the company of comrades hsu ching-hsien, chin tsu-min and other comrades and attended a welcome meeting at the factory. the korean comrades also visited the site of the first c.p.c. national congress, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and the young pioneers' palace and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the delegation was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever it went.

Delegation of Socialist Working Youth League of Korea Welcomed at Peking Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

one thousand five hundred young people of peking held a rally this afternoon to warmly welcome the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea.

present were o gwang taek, leader of the delegation and vice-chairman of the central committee of the socialist working youth league of the democratic people's republic of korea, kim sung guk, kwon song chol and bae myong gyu, members, and kang ri hwang, interpreter, of the delegation; and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

Chi Teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and Keng Piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, attended the rally. Ni Chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, presided over the rally.

Hsieh Ching-yi, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, spoke at the rally. She expressed warm welcome to the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by comrade o gwang taek now on a friendly visit to china.

Comrade hsieh ching-yi said: the korean youth have traversed a glorious course under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. she expressed the sincere wish that the korean youth would make new and still greater contributions in the socialist revolution and construction and in the just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Comrade hsieh ching-yi said: u.s. imperialism, the arch criminal in splitting korea, has forcibly occupied the southern part of korea which has long become a living hell under the fascist rule of the u.s.-pak jung hi clique. the south korean youth and people who have a revolutionary tradition are waging a heroic and unyielding struggle against the fascist rule of u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. the eight-point programme for the peaceful unification of korea put forward by the korean workers' party and the government of the republic last april has won entnusiastic support from the people of various strata in south korea. the chinese youth and people firmly support the solemn stand of the korean workers' party and government in promoting the independent unification of the fatherland and firmly support the just struggle of the south korean people against the fascist u.s.-pak jung hi rule and for the unification of the fatherland.

She said: recently, the youth and students in south korea have started one vigorous struggle after another against the fascist rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackey the pak jung hi clique. they have firmly demanded the abolition of fascist military training and are fighting for democracy, freedom and the unification of the fatherland. in this struggle they have displayed the heroic spirit of defying brute force. the chinese youth and people firmly support the patriotic just struggle of the south korean youth and students and strongly condemn u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi clique for savagely suppressing the youth and students in south korea. u.s. imperialism must get out of south korea exclamation the just struggle of the korean people for the unification of their fatherland is sure to win.

Comrade hsieh ching-yi condemned the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their crime of reviving japanese militarism. she said: japanese militarism

which is being revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism has again embarked on the road of aggression and expansion. it has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia. but gone are the days when japanese militarism could ride roughshod in asia. in the face of the united strength of the chinese and korean people and of the people of asia, the policy of aggression of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will certainly meet with even more disastrous defeat.

comrade hsieh ching-yi emphasized: the chinese youth and people firmly uphold proletarian internationalism. they will for ever stand together with the korean youth and people in firmly opposing the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, firmly supporting the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly supporting the asian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and firmly supporting the oppressed nations and oppressed people of various countries in their revolutionary struggle. she said: china and korea are fraternal neighbours as closely linked as lips and teeth. the youth and people of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running-dogs; the chinese youth and people will always unite, fight and win victory together with the korean youth and people.

after her speech, comrade hsieh ching-yi presented the delegation with a silk banner on behalf of the young people of peking. the banner is inscribed with: "may the militant friendship between the chinese and korean youth last forever exclamation"

delegation leader o gwang taek made a heart-warming speech at the rally. he said: the korean and chinese people and youth are close revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder and are reliable allies. today, when u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are intensifying more energetically than ever their schemes of war and aggression, it is of tremendous significance to further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and friendly unity of the korean and chinese people and youth, which will be a telling blow at imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism.

delegation leader o gwang taek praised the great successes won by the chinese people and youth in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism under the leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung. he said: the korean youth are overjoyed at the successes of the fraternal chinese people and youth and regard these successes as their own. at the same time, we korean youth actively support the just struggle of the fraternal chinese people to smash victoriously the schemes of war provocations by u.s. imperialism and its running-dog the chiang kai-shek gang, to liberate taiwan province, the inalienable territory of the people's republic of china and to defend her territorial integrity.

delegation leader o gwang taek said: under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people and youth have

remarkably carried out the leader's great juche idea in various fields of the revolution and construction and in a short historical period have turned korea into a socialist country with complete political independence, a solid independent national economy, powerful self-defence capabilities and thriving national culture. he said: u.s. imperialism has occupied south korea for 26 years. it has turned the whole of south korea into a colony, a military base for aggression and a hell on earth where hunger and poverty, terror and slaughter have reigned supreme. frenziedly engaged in preparations for a new war, it is constantly stepping up its military provocative activities against the northern part of the republic. he declared firmly: should u.s. imperialism dare to launch a new war it would not go back alive but would meet its doom.

the delegation leader described the valiant struggle of the south korean revolutionaries and patriotic youth and students against u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique and for political freedom, democratic rights and the unification of the fatherland. he added: the korean people and youth whole-heartedly support the principle formulated by their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung for the revolution in south korea and for the unification of the fatherland and are fighting tenaciously to drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea and realize the unification of the fatherland by the korean people's own strength on the principle of independence and democracy and without any foreign interference. u.s. imperialism must get out of south korea and our fatherland will certainly achieve unification.

he concluded: the current situation urgently demands that the youth of korea, china and other asian countries strengthen their militant unity and struggle so as to smash the new schemes of aggression of the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists. we believe that the friendship and relations of cooperation between the people and youth of korea and china will be further consolidated and developed in the great common struggle under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

after the speeches delegation leader o gwang taek presented the rally with a silk banner inscribed with "long live the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the youth of korea and china exclamation"

when the rally came to an end all people present stood up shouting "long live the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation" and other slogans and sang "the internationale".

present were also leading members of the departments concerned shen chien, yang yu-heng, hsing jen-hsien, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Leaves Shenyang for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 21, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea led by sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here by special train for the east china city of nanking today.

the korean comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees, the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army and the departments concerned yang ti, yin tsan-chen and others as well as more than one thousand revolutionary people and literary and art workers.

during its stay in shenyang, the troupe presented the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" which was enthusiastically welcomed by the audience.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the northeast china machinery plant and saw a military exhibition by the local militia and revolutionary items performed by local art workers.

wherever the korean comrades went they were warmly welcomed by local people. this fully embodies the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea.

the korean comrades paid respects at the tombs of martyrs who laid down their lives in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and laid wreaths before the tombs.

chou po-ping, hua jen-chin, ho chang-ming and others who had accompanied the pyongyang national opera troupe to shenyang left here for nanking aboard the same train.

Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference here this afternoon for chinese and foreign correspondents, at which he described the just struggle waged by south korean young people and students against the pak jung hi puppet clique.

present were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

also present was hsiao ten, a leading member of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

at the press conference ambassador hyun jun keuk said that the just struggle waged by south korean youths and students against u.s. imperialism and its faithful lackey, the pak jung hi puppet clique, was sparked off as the clique

on the evening of october 5 threw military fascists into campuses and arrested and took away students and committed barbarous suppression of the students.

he said: the youths and students are resolutely fighting in united front and standardized action, holding high the slogans of opposing the fascist military dictatorship of the traitorous pak jung hi puppet clique, the most faithful stooge of u.s. imperialism, and for democracy. the struggle which started in seoul has swept the whole land of south korea including north and south cholla provinces and north and south gyongsang provinces.

he said: at the time when the struggle of the south korean youths and students is going on more vigorously, the workers and all strata of the south korean people have risen up in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique. the consternated u.s. imperialists and pak jung hi puppet clique mobilized troops of the so-called capital garrison command, landing forces, airborne brigades, police forces and other armed forces, tanks and heavy equipments to suppress barbarously the struggle of the south korean youths and students. the ambassador pointed out that this was only a last-ditch effort by the pak jung hi traitorous clique to prolong its moribund life, further leaning on the policies of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the south korean youths and students will certainly win victory in the righteous struggle for smashing the fascist atrocities of the pak jung hi puppet clique, faithful stooge of u.s. imperialism, and for democratisation of the south korean society. the just struggle of the south korean people and youths and students is not isolated. their struggle enjoys absolute support and encouragement not only from the entire korean people but also from the progressive people of the whole world, ambassador hyun jun keuk concluded.

Pyongyang Ceremony Receives Animals and Plant Seeds Presented by Peking

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 21, 1971)

a ceremony for handing over the animals and plant seeds presented by the peking municipal revolutionary committee to the pyongyang municipal people's committee was held in the zoo here yesterday afternoon.

present at the ceremony were li sang son, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, yang gye jun, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, kim dae sik, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and mass representatives of the city's departments concerned.

also present were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k. and staff members of the chinese embassy as well as all members of the team bringing the animals and plant seeds to korea. the team is headed by chu yu-hsueh with li chang-teh as deputy head.

ambassador li yun-chuan and chairman li sang son spoke at the ceremony.

li yun-chuan said, "on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and with great joy, i present these rare chinese animals and plant seeds to the pyongyang municipal people's committee and the people of the city. these gifts embody the profound friendship of the peking people for the pyongyang people.

the ambassador continued, "the chinese people highly treasure the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. in the cause of our common revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, we will firmly follow the teachings of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, to unite for ever, fight side by side, and triumph together with the korean people.

the ambassador went on, "we resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation we resolutely support the 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forth by the korean workers' party and the korean government exclamation we resolutely support the south korean youth and people in their just struggle against the pak jung hi puppet clique, docile lackey of u.s. imperialism exclamation the chinese people firmly believe that under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the korean workers' party, the 3,000 ri beautiful land of korea will certainly be reunified and the 40 million korean people re-united under the same roof."

after his speech, ambassador li yun-chuan presented on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee a letter and a list of the gifts to li sang son. thunderous applause burst out.

chairman li sang son, first of all, thanked the peking municipal revolutionary committee in the name of the entire pyongyang people.

he said, "the great cultural revolution waged by the chinese people in recent years has smashed the scheme of capitalist restoration, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoted a new high tide in production."

the korean people, he said, are successfully accomplishing the tasks set for the first year of the six-year plan. the korean people are vigorously carrying out the principle of developing economic construction and national defence simultaneously, ready to smash any sudden attacks by the enemy.

chairman li sang son said at the end, "in face of repeated new military provocations from u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, it is of important significance to further strengthen the friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people. the korean people will, as in the past, follow the teachings of the great leader comrade

kim il sung, by holding aloft the anti-u.s. and anti-imperialist banner and marching forward side by side with the chinese people to win victory in the struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

after the ceremony, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms saw around the animals in the pyongyang zoo.

before these animals were transported to pyongyang on the morning of october 18 hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, accompanied by wang lei, tsao ke-chiang and other responsible members of the departments concerned of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the foreign ministry had seen these animals.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese National Defense Ministry Holds Report Meeting in Celebration of Romanian Armed Forces Day Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here this afternoon in warm celebration of the 27th anniversary of the romanian armed forces day.

attending the meeting were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, leading members of various general departments, services and arms, peking units and peking garrison, of the chinese people's liberation army, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, sung cheng-chih, huang tsu-hua, liu yueh-sheng, kuo yen-lin, wang yi, wang yi-chih and chu kai-yin, and more than 1,500 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

on the backdrop of the rostrum were the national flags of china and romania. a streamer in the hall was inscribed with "long live the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and romania exclamation"

after the meeting was declared open, col. virgiliu gheorghiu delivered a report at the meeting.

colonel virgiliu gheorghiu gave an account of the militant course followed by the romanian armed forces in its growth in strength. he said: the romanian people have today a strong people's army which is capable of fulfilling any fighting task and which rallies closely round the romanian communist party and joins the working people in socialist economic construction.

he praised the chinese people and army for their achievements in socialist construction and in strengthening the national defence capabilities. he wished that the militant friendship between the people and armies of romania and china would be strengthened and developed with each passing day.

in his speech, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang warmly praised the people and armed forces of romania for the revolutionary spirit of fearing no brute force and daring to fight they displayed in the struggle to safeguard the security of the motherland and against imperialist intrusion, and in socialist construction. vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang expressed the belief that the friendship established on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between the people and armies of china and romania would develop daily in the common struggle against imperialism.

the meeting came to an end amidst the mighty strains of "the internationale".

a romanian film was shown after the meeting.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Visits Romanian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1971)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, visited the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic here this afternoon.

he was accompanied by mircea badica, leader, and remus brad, deputy leader, of the romanian industrial exhibition group, aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

also visiting the exhibition today were leading members of chinese departments concerned including li shui-ching, li chiang, chiao kuan-hua, huang tso-chen, wang wen-lin, li lien-ching and kao lu.

before the visit, vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with mircea badica, leader, remus brad, deputy leader, and some of the members, of the romanian industrial exhibition group.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Leaves for Hangchow after Shanghai Tour

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic left for hangchow by special train today after its performance tour here.

the romanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including liu wen-hsueh and chi ying-wu; and representatives of the literary and art circles and several hundred revolutionary people.

the romanian army "doena" art troupe gave two performances for the workers, peasants and soldiers in shanghai and was given a warm reception by the audience.

the troupe presented romanian songs and dances which reflect the staunch will of the romanian people and armed forces who are full of confidence and fighting in unity under the leadership of the party, and the revolutionary spirit of fearing no brute force and daring to struggle of the romanian people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition. as an indication of their profound friendship for the chinese people, the romanian artists also performed chinese songs and dances including "the east is red", "long live chairman mao" and the "harvest dance".

the comrades-in-arms on the art troupe visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and rural people's communes and made an excursion on the whangpoo river. they also saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl".

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a cocktail party on the evening of october 20 on the occasion of the troupe's performance tour of shanghai. speaking at the cocktail party, comrade hsu ching-hsien and troupe leader dinu stelian wished that the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania would be strengthened and developed with each passing day.

the "doena" art troupe arrived in shanghai from nanking by special train on october 18 and was warmly welcomed at the railway station by comrade hsu ching-hsien and leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, representatives of the literary and art circles, as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Government of Republic of Sierra Leone Appoints First Ambassador to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

the government of the republic of sierra leone has appointed dr. ralph emeric kashope taylor-smith first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of sierra leone to the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Omer Mohamed Ahmed, Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Somali Embassy in China, Gives Reception in Celebration of Second Anniversary of Somali Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

omer mohamed ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the somali democratic republic in china, gave a reception here this evening in warm celebration of the second anniversary of the revolution of somalia.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affaires; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned fang yi, li chiang, huang tso-chen, li shu-jung, yang li-kung, hsieh hua, tu hsing-yuan, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping and teng kang.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the reception.

charge d'affaires ad interim omer mohamed ahmed and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and somalia.

omer mohamed ahmed gave an account of the achievements somalia had made in various fields of endeavour in the two years since the revolution of somalia.

he said: the nationalisation of major foreign enterprises which stifled the economic and social development of the country has been one of the important measures taken by the somali government. to those who are familiar with the disruptive influences of capitalist enterprises in a developing country the necessity of the takeover is plainly obvious.

he said: on the international plane, somalia resolutely opposes imperialism and colonialism. we vehemently denounce the wars of aggressions being waged in indochina by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we affirm our support for the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos and express our admiration for their heroic successes against the forces of reaction.

he condemned imperialism, colonialism and racialism which are on the prowl over broad areas in africa. he said: portugal, with the help of its allies, is inflicting criminal atrocities on the peoples of mozambique, angola and guinea bissau. racist south africa, flagrantly flouting world public opinion, continues its subjugation of namibia. zimbabwe is experiencing similar fate under the racist clique in salisbury. somalia vigorously supports the gallant freedom fighters in colonial africa whose struggle is bound to be rewarded with success. he pledged to support the arab people in their just struggle against israel and its imperialist friends and insisted upon the unconditional withdrawal of israeli forces from occupied arab territories and adherence to the principle that palestinian arabs should be allowed to return to their homeland.

charge d'affaires a.i. omer mohamed ahmed said: somalia enjoys excellent relations with the people's republic of china. cooperation between the two countries on various fronts is constantly strengthening our friendly links. we have persistently upheld the rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the idea of two chinas is a nefarious decoy which is doomed to failure. he said new china is a source of inspiration for the oppressed everywhere. "we sincerely applaud its great achievements at home and mighty contributions abroad", he added.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei in his speech extended warm and festival congratulations to the somali government and people.

he said: the somali people are an industrious and brave people with a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism and colonialism. in the past two years, under the leadership of the somali supreme revolutionary council headed by president siad, the somali government and people have achieved marked successes in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing an independent national economy and in other fields. the chinese government and people rejoice over the somali people's successes. he wished the somali people still greater victories.

the acting foreign minister said: in international affairs, the somali government upholds a just stand, opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war, supports the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supports the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and supports national liberation movements in africa. recently, the south african white racist regime has brazenly encroached upon the territory and sovereignty of zambia and flagrantly carried out military threats. the somali government, speaking out for justice, has strongly condemned south-africa for its aggressive activities, giving firm support to the zambian people's just struggle. your just stand has won the admiration and praise of the chinese people and all the afro-asian peoples.

referring to the friendly relations between the peoples of china and somalia, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: china and somalia are friendly countries and comrades-in-arms standing on the same anti-imperialist front. the chinese and somali peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their long struggles against imperialism and colonialism. the somali government has firmly stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and made efforts towards this end, for which the chinese government and people express their hearty thanks. we are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of china and somalia, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will surely further develop and grow stronger.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the reception.

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 20, 1971)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china headed by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived here by air today. it was invited by the government of the somali democratic republic to attend the celebrations of the 2nd anniversary of the somali revolution.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by mohamed ali shirreh, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council (s.r.c.); musa rabille god, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for labour and sports; ahmed monamed farah, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for posts and telegrapns; and other somali officials.

present also at the airport to welcome the delegation were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to somalia.

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai was also present.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1971)

tunisian minister of foreign affairs mohammad masmoudi yesterday received chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tunis, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from tunis.

chinese charge d'affaires a.i. chin min-sheng presented his letter of credence to minister masmoudi.

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ATTACK ON LIU SHAO-CH'I GROUP

History Has Declared the Bankruptcy of the Renegade's Philosophy

by

Ko Chün (葛 軍)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1971)

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has demolished the bourgeois command headquarters headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, dug out a small handful of renegades, enemy agents, and unrepentent capitalist-roaders represented by Liu Shao-ch'i, smashed their sinister scheme to usurp the Party and the State and to restore capitalism, and greatly strengthened and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought and for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

It was pointed out in the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee that it was necessary to continue "developing in depth a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in order to eradicate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line." In accordance with the needs of imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries, Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of renegades betrayed the Party and went over to the side of the enemy. Later they sneaked into the Party again and, working in league with one another, carried out activities to usurp the Party. They shamelessly declared that their surrender to the enemy was a "feigned surrender" dictated by "the needs of work" and was "the mistake of a momentary thought," etc. They vainly tried to cover up their counter-revolutionary crimes with a system of extremely reactionary renegade philosophy and to realize their counter-revolutionary ambitions. Therefore,

to criticize in depth the renegade philosophy of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang is of great significance to the further strengthening of our Party building and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Renegade Philosophy Is Anti-Communist Philosophy

The proletarian revolution is one to destroy thoroughly all exploiting classes, one which goes deeper than any other revolution in history and in which the struggle is more acute and violent. In the course of our Party's leading this great revolutionary struggle, countless heroes who feared neither hardship nor death appeared. The victory of our revolution was won with the blood and lives of countless revolutionary martyrs.

However, some scum of history also came to the surface in the torrent of revolution. Liu Shao-ch'i's gang were such scum. Early after the "May 30" movement of 1925, Liu Shao-ch'i was already frightened to death by the White Terror of the enemy. Fleeing from Shanghai to Hunan, he was caught by the enemy and, shamefully accepting the enemy's terms, surrendered to the enemy and betrayed the revolution.

In 1936 Liu Shao-ch'i went further by instigating Po I-po, An Tzu-wen and the whole gang, who were then locked up in the "Peiping Branch Institute for Self-Examination of Soldiers," to make public an "anti-Communist announcement," surrender to the Kuomintang, and betray the Communist Party. The ignominious betrayal of the Party by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang can never be covered up by any renegade philosophy.

Liu Shao-ch'i apostatized and went over to the enemy at a crucial moment of the revolution and instigated a small handful of his gang to betray the Party, but claimed preposterously that it was dictated by "the needs of work." What sort of work was that? It was not the need of revolutionary work but the need of counter-revolutionary work. Innumerable facts have shown that what the enemy fear most are loyal and unyielding Communist Party members and what they need most are shameless renegades. The enemy could use renegades to "find clues" and destroy Party organizations. They could use the "anti-Communist announcements" of the renegades to destroy the high prestige of the Party among the people and break the people's revolutionary will. In betraying the Party, Liu Shao-ch'i's gang sabotaged the revolution from within in accordance with the enemy's anti-Communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary "needs."

The history of revolutionary struggle shows that to win victory in the proletarian revolution, it is necessary to have the firm, strong leadership of the proletarian political party armed with Marxism-Leninism as well as thousands upon thousands of Communist Party members at the head of the broad masses who will fight for the cause courageously and sacrifice themselves if necessary. The attitude of a Communist toward the needs of the revolution is to dedicate himself single-mindedly to revolution and be boundlessly loyal to the cause of the proletarian revolution, daring to struggle and to win, and not refusing even to dash into boiling water and burning flames.

The year 1936 was the eve of the launching of an all-out war of aggression against China by Japanese imperialists. At that critical moment of life or death for the Chinese nation, the great leader Chairman Mao, leading the Workers and Peasants Red Army, smashed the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary encirclement, pursuit, blocking and interception, brought to completion the world-shaking 25,000-li Long March and triumphantly reached the anti-Japanese front in the Northwest, and there led the people of the whole country in unfolding a large-scale anti-Japanese national-salvation movement.

In the face of the attack of the Japanese invaders, on the other hand, the Kuomintang reactionaries, who consistently opposed the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people's revolution, adopted an anti-Communist policy of national betrayal, rabidly wanting to destroy the Workers and Peasants Red Army led by the Chinese Communist Party. The greatest need of the revolutionary situation at that time was that every Party member must raise his boundless activism and loyalty, most far-sightedly and most firmly struggle against the anti-Communist policy of national betrayal of the Kuomintang with the utmost spirit of self-sacrifice, and thoroughly carry out the anti-Japanese national-salvation guidelines laid down by the Party and its various concrete policies. In accordance with the needs of the revolution, many Communists bravely gave up their lives.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "With its own experience of struggle amid hardship and the bloodshed and sacrifice of several hundred thousand courageous Party members and tens of thousands of courageous cadres, the Chinese Communist Party has played a great educational role among the millions of people of the whole nation." In particular, the historical experience of the 8-year anti-Japanese war demonstrates that without the courageous struggle and sacrifice of the broad mass of members of the Chinese Communist Party and without the Chinese Communist Party acting as the center of resistance of the Chinese people, victory of the anti-Japanese war would have been impossible.

Liu Shao-ch'i's gang claimed preposterously that their apostasy was for the sake of "preserving revolutionary strength." That was deceptive talk. It was of course necessary to preserve revolutionary strength, but it should absolutely not be done by kneeling before the enemy in capitulation. By surrendering to the enemy, renouncing the revolution, and betraying Party organizations, Liu Shao-ch'i's gang caused many Communist Party members to be brutally slaughtered by the enemy and brought untold damage to the forces of revolution. Yet they claimed to have "preserved revolutionary strength." It was really shameless in the extreme! What Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of renegades "preserved," and who again infiltrated the inner ranks of the revolutionary forces to sabotage the revolution, was not revolutionary strength at all, but counter-revolutionary strength which the enemy used against the Communist Party.

What they termed "feigned surrender" to the enemy was in fact true apostasy. Liu Shao-ch'i reneged several times. He sold out the organization and our comrades and on many occasions gave the enemy information, causing the Party's underground organization to suffer serious damage. Was that

"feigned surrender" or true apostasy? An Tzu-wen and company signed their confessions to the enemy, held "ceremonies of self-repentance," and made "anti-Communist announcements" in the enemy's press, indicating that they were "resolutely anti-Communist" and would "never join any Communist organization or take part in any reactionary act." Was such malicious denunciation of the revolution and declaration of allegiance to the enemy a "feigned surrender" or true apostasy? The evidence was written on paper and could not be denied. They completely betrayed the Party and sold out the revolution.

With guilty conscience, renegade An Tzu-wen once said, "Use as little of the terms of surrender and apostasy as possible. Do not use the term surrender where possible. It is too much for our reputation." That was a confession made without being forced. Since apostasy and surrender was "feigned," why be afraid of its effect on their reputation? It was "too much" to bear because they have done something scandalous. So, as soon as they heard the term "surrender," they became nervous and their scalps went cold.

The plea that they surrendered to the enemy "in order to deal with them" was also a fraudulent excuse. No doubt the proletariat and communists should learn to wage various forms of struggle with the enemy, but at no time should they lose the Party's stand and be allowed to barter revolutionary principles with the enemy under the pretext of having "to deal with the enemy."

Take for example Sister A Ch'ing, an underground Party member in the revolutionary model play "Sha Chia Pang." She was surrounded by the enemy, but backed by her loyalty to the Party and relying closely on the masses, she waged a tit-for-tat struggle with the enemy. Even under the most difficult circumstances, she would defend the interests of the revolution and protect comrades of the revolution by all means and strive to win victory for the revolution, fully demonstrating the firm unwavering stand of a Communist and the Party's flexible, dynamic tactics of struggle. The splendid image of Sister A Ch'ing is a concentrated embodiment of the heroic character of countless Communists who firmly uphold principle and persevere in struggle.

The so-called "dealing with the enemy" by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of renegades was in fact a tactic of waging struggle against our Party, the proletariat and the revolutionary people in accordance with the needs of the enemy. Such renegade philosophy disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang is an utterly anti-Communist philosophy, and our struggle with Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of renegades is a continuation of the long-term struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Purpose of Instigation To Betray the Party Was To Scheme Usurpation of the Party

By instigating his gang to renounce the Party and disseminate the renegade philosophy in a big way, Liu Shao-ch'i's criminal aim was to scheme for the usurpation of the Party and sabotage the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship.

In 1936 Liu Shao-ch'i instigated the gang of renegades to crawl out like dogs from the enemy's prison. After that, they were immediately accepted by Liu as trusted friends and given important posts. Highly grateful to Liu, these renegades served him loyally. For a long time they madly pushed an organizational line that served his counter-revolutionary political line, enlisted the services of capitulationists and renegades, formed groups for private gain, and carried out sinister activities of usurpation of the Party, thus committing unpardonable crimes against both the Party and the people.

To conceal their status as renegades and create public opinion for usurpation of the Party by themselves, the gang of renegades produced a so-called "decision" in 1937, in which they openly declared that those who were released from prison after "writing anti-Communist statements" and "making confessions" with "the permission of the Party organization" might "have their position in the organization restored." It was an attempt to throw a mantle of "permission of the organization" on the gang's crime of apostasy against the Party.

Our Party, being a vanguard organization with youthful vigor that leads the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy, has a clearly enunciated fighting program and long-range, great targets. In his "Tasks of the Chinese Communist Party During the Anti-Japanese War," Chairman Mao pointed out: "The Communists will never abandon their ideals of socialism and communism." Members of the Communist Party are constantly prepared to sacrifice everything they have for the sake of their cause. Our Party will never permit any member to surrender themselves to the enemy and will never knowingly allow a renegade to sneak into the Party again. To lose the Party's stand and abandon the Party's principles at any time and under any circumstances in order to meet the needs of the enemy can only break up the revolutionary ranks, damage the interests of the revolution, and lead to failure of the revolution. The fact that Liu Shao-ch'i's gang advertised the betrayal of the Party "with the permission of the organization" was in itself a betrayal of the Party's Marxist-Leninist principles and a complete sell-out of the Party's basic interests.

In 1942 Chairman Mao personally led the launching of a rectification and cadre-examination movement in Yenan, a movement of far-reaching significance which prepared conditions for the Party's winning complete victory in the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation. In this movement Liu Shao-ch'i, An Tzu-wen, and others of the small handful of renegades were in deep uneasiness all the time. They conspired with one another from top to bottom, unified their statements, and covered up the truth of their surrender to the enemy and betrayal of the Party. Did they not claim that they had surrendered themselves and got their freedom "with the permission of the organization"? Then why were they so afraid? It was clear that they had a guilty conscience. Their "organization" and the "permission" they got were both illegal.

Renegade An Tzu-wen once said, "The Center? Who is the Center? Only Liu Shao-ch'i can represent the Center." These few words revealed the secret of their organization. Their "organization" was none other than the renegade group headed at the top by Liu Shao-ch'i. Only this gang of shameless renegades could have given such ignominious "permission."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's wise decisions after the nation-wide liberation, tumultous mass movements to suppress and liquidate counter-revolutionaries were launched one after another, dealing heavy blows to the small handful of class enemies and greatly strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country. But Liu Shao-ch'i, an enemy who was deeply concealed, secretly covered himself and shielded his gang by all possible means.

When renegade Liu Lan-t'ao, fearing that the revolutionary masses might expose the renegade status of their gang, went to Liu Shao-ch'i for help, Liu Shao-ch'i immediately instructed him, saying, "Give me a namelist of you and your group. I'll make a note on it and file it. Then everything will be all right." It was under Liu Shao-ch'i's protection in this way that the gang sneaked through the crisis and concealed the truth about themselves. Such painstakingly planned criminal activity clearly showed that Liu Shao-ch'i's gang was a counter-revolutionary group accustomed to hatching sinister plots.

To realize their sinister plot of usurping the Party, Liu Shao-ch'i's gang not only did their utmost to let renegades into the Party furtively, but moreover strove hard to thrust them into the Party's central leadership organs. On the eve of the Party's 7th National Congress, Liu Shao-ch'i suggested that members who had surrendered themselves to the enemy and renegades "might also be elected to the Central Committee," and tried to have that written into the documents of the Congress. However, he did not succeed in carrying out his sinister scheme.

Before the Party's 8th National Congress opened, Liu Shao-ch'i also directed An Tzu-wen to "free some of the people from blame," and let An Tzu-wen carefully work out "measures" for the "employment" of apostates who had surrendered themselves to the enemy, describing such surrender and apostasy lightly as a "mistaken act" and "momentary wavering," and demanding loudly that "complete trust should be given" the renegades. In accordance with these "measures," Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents exculpated the small handful of renegades, allowing them to usurp some of the important power at the Center and in the provinces.

In 1963 Liu Shao-ch'i's gang again complained that the "measures" they had formulated were "binding" themselves "hand and foot" and "must be relaxed." It was clear that by plotting to further exculpate the renegades before the 9th National Congress, they were trying to let their gang of renegades usurp still more power, so as to attain their criminal object of usurping the Party and the State and restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are for the sake of seizing political power and consolidating it. The desperate fight waged against the revolutionary forces by the counter-revolutionaries is also entirely for the sake of maintaining their political power." "Special vigilance must be maintained against such individual ambitionists and schemers as Khrushchev and prevent such men from usurping the leadership of the Party and the State at all levels."

Liu Shao-ch'i and the small handful of his agents are such Khrushchev-type men who struggled rabidly against the forces of revolution and secretly plotted to usurp the leadership of the Party and the State at various levels. Acting as agents for the exploiting classes, they tried vainly to subvert the power of the proletariat and regain the "paradise" which the exploiting classes had lost. For many years in the past they enlisted the services of capitulationists and renegades and gathered around themselves a group of renegades, enemy agents, and diehard capitalist-roaders. These scoundrels concealed their own counter-revolutionary political history, shielded one another and conspired with one another for evil purposes, usurped important posts of the Party and the State, controlled the leadership of many units, and organized an underground bourgeois command headquarters in opposition to the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao. They were in league with imperialists, modern revisionists, and Kuomintang reactionaries and rabidly sabotaged our socialist revolution and socialist construction, playing a role which not even the US imperialists, Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries could play.

Liu Shao-ch'i's gang did every evil thing imaginable, but loudly demanded "that bygones be bygones" in dealing with the renegades. The truth was that they would not have any reckoning of the crimes of the renegades. They let the renegades attack the proletariat but would not let the proletariat hit back. That was absolutely intolerable.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "With the exception of those guilty of the most serious crimes, renegades should be given a chance to repent on condition that they would not continue to oppose the Communist Party. If they turn over a new leaf and make revolution, their services may be accepted, but they shall not be allowed to join the Party again."

In accordance with this clearly stated directive, renegades should be dealt with discriminately according to the deserts of each case. But no renegade shall be allowed to join the Party again. Those who have already sneaked into the Party should be resolutely expelled after careful examination to confirm their apostasy. In the case of renegades and traitors like Liu Shao-ch'i who have done much evil and committed all sorts of crime, their counter-revolutionary crimes of betrayal of the Party and the country must be thoroughly liquidated and they must be put under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Big Exposure of Reactionary Nature of Renegades

The betrayal of the Party and the revolution by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang was determined by their reactionary class nature. But shamelessly enough, they declared that their surrender and apostasy was "the mistake of a momentary thought." Liu Shao-ch'i said preposterously, "A representative of the proletariat may become reactionary because of 'the mistake of a momentary thought.' The change of one's stand is easy. A Communist--a proletarian fighter--may change at a moment's notice. Conversely, other classes may also change to become good at a moment's notice." He tried to convince people that it was

entirely accidental that a man became a renegade, and that there was no difference of basic stand and no basic difference of world outlook between a renegade and a revolutionary. That was sophistry of the worst kind.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Change of world outlook is a fundamental change." From the day a revolutionary joins in revolution he must resolve to change thoroughly his non-proletarian world outlook and gradually establish instead the proletarian world outlook. Only in this way can he truly become a staunch fighter of the proletariat. A Communist is able to sacrifice himself heroically at a vital juncture for the cause of communism because he has earnestly studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and ceaselessly change his world outlook in his revolutionary practice. All renegades would betray the revolution at an important juncture. This is a big posture of their bourgeois world outlook.

Lenin once pointed out: "When revolution erupts and its flames are soaring sky-high, everyone would join in, some out of pure, fanatical enthusiasm, others because it is fashionable to do so, and still others out of a desire for money or position. It is not difficult at such a time to be a revolutionary. After the victory, the proletariat will have to make the utmost exertion--it may even be said at an enormous price--before it can be 'liberated' from such disastrous revolutionaries."

Liu Shao-ch'i's gang have never been revolutionaries. They are schemers, ambitionists, and counter-revolutionary double-dealers who, holding the banner of support for revolution and pretending to make revolution, sneaked into the revolutionary ranks during the high tide of revolution.

As Chairman Mao said in his comment on "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Groups":"In the past it was said that they seemed to be a group of revolutionaries fighting in the open. That was wrong. Most of the group were seriously questionable. Their basic ranks were secret agents of the imperialists or the Kuomintang, or Trotskyites, or reactionary army officers, or renegades of the Communist Party. These people formed the backbone of a counter-revolutionary sect concealed within the revolutionary camp and an underground independent kingdom." The criminal history and criminal activities of Liu Shao-ch'i's gang were exactly an ugly expression of their reactionary class nature.

While he was still a middle school student, Liu Shao-ch'i once said to his landlord relatives, "If you give me more support now so I may receive more education, you will be rewarded in the future. I shall be able to earn much money and repay you."

In a poem he wrote in 1921 for a sworn brother of his there were these lines:

"It is too much to expect riches and exalted position
for a lifetime,
Then why not enjoy ourselves now while there is still
time?"

See, what he thought of was "riches and exalted position for a lifetime," "enjoy ourselves now while there is still time," and such rotten stuff of the exploiting classes.

In a talk with the family of Wang Kuang-ying, his brother-in-law, in 1960, Liu Shao-ch'i further revealed his motive for sneaking into the revolutionary camp. He said, "We join the Party because we realize we cannot solve our personal problems any way, and so we decide to solve the problems of the country and society first. Once these problems are solved, personal problems will have been solved too." Quite obviously his so-called "solving the problems of the country and society" was completely a cover. His real object in joining in the revolution was to gain something for himself.

Having sneaked into the revolutionary ranks, these renegades persisted in their reactionary stand. They were quite ambitious and aspired to very high official positions. They wanted to be "No. 1 or No. 2 men," and spread the idea of "suffering small disadvantages in order to gain big advantages" and "do what is profitable, don't do what is unprofitable." Anything, however ignominious, might be done so long as it was profitable to "me." That was their philosophy of life.

Liu Shao-ch'i's gang also upheld "the philosophy of survival," declaring that the struggle of life was "struggle between life and death," that "it is necessary to love oneself and protect one's own life and health," that "the first essential is life," etc. That means that everything is for the sake of survival and survival is everything. One may sell out one's own soul and the revolution if by doing so one can save one's own miserable life.

Such reactionary fallacy is basically opposed to the communist philosophy of revolutionary struggle and as incompatible with it as fire is to water. Their apostasy had its ideological, social, and historical roots and was absolutely not due to a fortuitous "mistake of a momentary thought."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man must die, but death has different significance... To die for the people's interests is death weightier than Mount T'ai. To die helping fascism and exploiters and oppressors of the people is death lighter than a feather." That is a revolutionary's view on life and death.

Communist fighter Liu Hu-lan, of whom the great leader Chairman Mao wrote in praise, "She lived in greatness and died in glory," remained forbidding with righteousness and unyielding in the face of the enemy's knife. The enemy murdered her, but failed to extract the least bit of information about the Party from her mouth.

In the revolutionary model play "The Red Lantern," Li Yü-ho, facing the enemy's vicious torture, "Would rather see the bones break than turn the head." The lofty revolutionary determination of countless revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed themselves heroically for the communist cause is a powerful criticism against the "philosophy of survival" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang.

Liu Shao-ch'i and the political swindlers like him also said, "After being captured and unable to bear torture, one might admit one's identity and even declare one's repentance in the press. This is still good if one admitted only one's own responsibility like a gentleman and did not implicate others."

This is indeed shameless! Can one, once tortured by the enemy, admit one's identity and kneel before the enemy in surrender? A true communist fighter would rather lose his head than yield to the enemy. Only Liu Shao-ch'i and sick dogs like him whose spines were broken would shiver all over even before the enemy actually used torture on them and meekly "admit their identity and even declare their repentance in the press" in opposition to the Communist Party and the people. If such people could be called "gentlemen," then they were really hypocritic gentlemen! Facts have proved that after their capture by the enemy and apostasy, the political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i not only implicated others, but also led the enemy to seize their revolutionary comrades and destroy Party organizations. They were veritable dog's droppings spurned by mankind.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese Communists, who start from the greatest interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, believe in the complete justice of their cause. They will not hesitate to sacrifice their all, and are always ready to lay down their own lives, in defense of their cause."

A Communist should fight for communism while living and die for communism. He may lose his life, but must not abandon the great communist ideals or lose his revolutionary determination. "With a scowl I coldly face the thousand accusing fingers; with bowed head I serve willingly as an ox for the newborn generation." He will work hard for the people till he dies. When the revolution requires him to sacrifice himself, he will lay down his life without the least hesitation. By sacrificing his life he defends the Party and the revolutionary cause, and such death is glorious. When he falls, thousands of other revolutionaries will stand up, and such death is like life.

In defense of communist ideals, many revolutionary martyrs laid down their lives and shed their blood, preferring death to surrender. Facing the enemy's butcher knife, they said heroically, "The enemy only cut off our heads but cannot shake our faith."

Compared with the communists whose revolutionary character was more magnificent than mountains and rivers and more brilliant than the sun and the moon, the wretched gang of Liu Shao-ch'i, who were cowardly and afraid to die, were despicable and insignificant.

Starting from their reactionary landlord-bourgeois world outlook and doing their utmost to manufacture rumors and practice sophistry, Liu Shao-ch'i's gang propagandized the renegade philosophy in an effort to defend their own renegade conduct, erode the revolutionary will of the Communists, shake their revolutionary determination, sabotage the proletarian revolution, and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, history is ruthless. No renegade, traitor, ambitionist, and schemer can escape the punishment they deserve. These scoundrels have finally met their ignoble end have been swept into the rubbish dump of history. Our party, having been purged of this small handful of renegades, has become even purer and stronger. Our great, glorious, correct Party is advancing in triumph along a revolutionary route indicated by the great leader Chairman Mao.

* * *

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Seriously Carry Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals, Tightly Grasp the Remolding of Teachers' World Outlook

by

Party Branch of Paichiachuang Worker-Peasant-Soldier School, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1971)

In the past two years and more, obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The problem of educational reform is mainly a problem of teachers," we have seriously carried out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, tightly grasped the remolding of the teachers' world outlook and gained preliminary results in this concern. A group of activists who are determined to carry out the proletarian revolution of education through to the end have emerged from among the teachers, giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

Earnestly Carry Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

In early 1969, after the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team was stationed in our school, a leading group in the form of "three-in-one combination" comprising workers, armymen and representatives of cadres, teachers and students of the school was set up very quickly. In September of the same year, a Party branch was formed. At the time, we felt obviously that a force of teachers of the proletariat must be organized in order to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education and consolidate the leadership of the working class over the schools. We made investigations and analysis of the current situation of the teachers of the whole school and discovered two things, namely, most of them came from other than working class families and most of them were not content with educational work.

In view of this state of affairs, some leading members had two erroneous views: Some of them held that the revolution in education wouldn't work if reliance was placed solely on these teachers and it was necessary to make a "big reshuffle"; the others were of the opinion that the tasks of teaching were so heavy that it was impossible to spare time for remolding these teachers and it would be all right just to "bring them together and use them."

These two erroneous views showed that some of our comrades did not understand deeply the Party's policy toward intellectuals and under-estimated the progress the teachers had made during the great proletarian cultural revolution. For this reason, the Party branch held that it was necessary first to imprint the Party's policy toward intellectuals in the minds of the leading members before this policy could be carried out among the teachers. Obeying

Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The question of the intellectuals is above all one of ideology" and "The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in our country want to make progress and remold themselves, and they are quite capable of remolding themselves, we made a historical, all-round and concrete analysis of the current situation of the teachers, examined and banished the two erroneous ideas of "a big reshuffle" and "bringing them together and using them," and understood the Party's policy toward intellectuals by raising it to the high plane of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thereby raising our consciousness.

We attached primary importance to firm grasping of the teachers' living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With reference to the problems among the teachers, we carried out "everyday reading," held study classes, fought against self-interest and repudiated revisionism, thereby raising the teachers' consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. We paid particular attention to helping the teachers establish the idea of "being faithful to the Party's educational cause" by standing on the high plane of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, thereby rousing the teachers' enthusiasm for participating in educational revolution.

We should correctly handle the ideological setbacks the teachers show in the course of progress. Chairman Mao teaches: "A thorough change in world outlook takes a very long time, and we should work patiently and not be impetuous." In the past two years, from the three setbacks the teachers of our school suffered in the course of ideological remolding, we discovered that each time the teachers slackened their ideological remolding and were plagued by more problems than usual was precisely the moment when the leadership confined its attention to their progress and slackened its efforts to educate and remold them. For this reason, whenever the teachers showed ideological setbacks, we always refrained from being impetuous and exerting pressure on the teachers but made efforts to combat arrogance and do away with complacency at the higher level and to enlighten and educate the teachers at the basic level.

For example, in July and August last year, some teachers thought that their remolding was "near completion" and they sometimes became arrogant and opinionated particularly when they were commended by the leadership for the good results they produced in teaching lessons in the school-run factory and putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the cultural lessons. The Party branch promptly launched a rectification movement and roused the masses to air their views to the leadership. After that, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "we must be good at directing the petty-bourgeois ideology in our ranks to the track of the proletarian revolution," we organized the teachers to visit and learn from Tsinghua University and to find their own shortcomings by comparing their achievements with those of the advanced units. Subsequently, the teachers imposed higher demands on themselves, made strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, took an active part in the revolution of education and worked more vigorously.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, we paid attention to working meticulously on people of three kinds: First, those who had comparatively complex political history; second, those who had made mistakes which were relatively serious but were not of the nature of a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves; third, the so-called "advanced elements" in teaching rated under the revisionist line of education.

Accordingly, we made concrete analysis of the different conditions and carried out the Party's policy on each of them. With regard to the teachers who did not have a good family background, we helped them to draw a line politically and ideologically between themselves and their exploiting class families, to eliminate the influence of their families on their own thinking and to stand on the side of the proletariat.

In handling the comrades who had made serious mistakes, we helped them look at themselves through the viewpoint of "one dividing into two," so that they saw the seriousness of their mistakes and the fact that they could go on advancing only so long as they would receive education and correct their mistakes. We did more educational work on them, urged them to change for the better, and focussed our attention on their actual deeds.

With regard to the so-called "advanced elements" in teaching in the past, we helped them study Chairman Mao's concepts of the revolution in education, transform their world outlook, criticize and repudiate arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of education and eliminate its pernicious influence on themselves. We gave them free rein in work and allowed them to remold and temper themselves in the course of practice, so as to fully rouse their enthusiasm in participating in educational revolution.

Organize Teachers To Receive Re-education from Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old way of thinking," we adopt three methods for organizing the teachers to go through tempering in labor during the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles:

First, the teachers are organized in groups to receive re-education and devote a few months' time to eating, living, laboring and studying together with the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in factories and rural villages. In this way, they find it easy to maintain ties with the masses and to learn better from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. This method produces remarkable results.

Second, the teachers are organized to labor for a short period of ten to fifteen days. This involves only a short period of time and not many teachers have to be taken off their job at one time. It is easy to carry out this method in the current situation when teachers are short.

Third, the teachers are organized to do labor during spare time or on holidays. This method is good in a way that teaching and learning is not affected and a greater number of teachers can take part in labor. We have sent two groups of teachers, totalling 30, to the factory and the countryside to go through tempering in labor for a comparatively long period of time. More than 20 teachers have participated, by turns, in productive labor and scientific experiment in the factory run by the school.

In the course of tempering in labor, the teachers' mental outlook has gone through a change. We came to realize that, while the teachers were being tempered through labor, it was necessary to strengthen ideological and political work on them, to promptly eliminate the pernicious influence on them and quicken transformation of their world outlook with reference to their living ideas.

In the preliminary, intermediate and final stages of tempering in labor, the erroneous ideas of "getting a veneer of gold through labor," "manual labor relieves mental work" and "remolding has come to its peak" were prevalent from time to time among the teachers. Taking into consideration the pernicious influence of the "theory of getting a veneer of gold through labor," we guided the teachers to seriously study Chairman Mao's teachings about the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants, made them reveal their past conduct of "three separations," and understand more clearly the necessity of remolding of their world outlook.

With reference to the "theory that manual labor relieves mental work," we organized the teachers to seriously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul," and led them to learn modestly from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. When the erroneous idea "remolding has come to its peak" showed itself, we educated the teachers in Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and his viewpoint of classes and class struggle, thereby making them understand that the protracted nature and complexity of the class struggle determined that the transformation of the intellectuals' world outlook involved arduous work and would meet with setbacks, and making them realize that they must see their progress as well as their shortcomings, so that they could go on advancing.

Strengthen Transformation of Teachers' World Outlook in the Practice of Teaching

The teachers may easily show their problems of world outlook in the course of teaching. Therefore, the leadership should grasp the problems in the teachers' innermost being and strengthen transformation of the teachers' world outlook.

In teaching a lesson, one of the teachers twisted the political content of this lesson, made a mess of this lesson which gave prominence to proletarian politics, and said something politically wrong. The Party branch promptly made an all-round analysis and study of his problem and was of the opinion that this was a serious problem but he did not release poison intentionally and this problem cropped up because he usually did not pay attention to study and did not give prominence to proletarian politics. Accordingly, it decided to grasp this matter and use it to educate this and the other teachers.

First, it organized the teaching of a lesson in comparison. Another teacher taught the same lesson after exhaustive preparations. The students were deeply educated in the proletarian political content of this lesson and by the teachers' strong proletarian feeling. After that, the activity of a "brief commentary," entitled, "Why is it that the teaching of the same lesson by two different persons produces entirely different results?" Eventually, this teacher was helped in seriously studying Chairman Mao's teachings and went among the workers, peasants and soldiers to prepare lessons and learn the deeds of the heroes and models among them. He taught this lesson in another class. Because his thinking and feeling had changed, he taught this lesson with better results.

We learned deeply from this matter that the question of the intellectuals was above all one of ideology. It is normal that they show some old ideas during their practice of teaching, and this question can be solved only by the methods of discussion, criticism, and education through persuasion. They must be allowed to carry out practice boldly. In the course of practice, they should be given help patiently in raising the level of their thinking and correcting their mistakes.

We should make practical analysis of the teachers' problems revealed in the course of teaching. We must pay attention to making a few distinctions: distinguishing the mistakes they make verbally and in writing because of their low political and ideological levels and their failure to concentrate their energies from their adherence to the reactionary stand and deliberate attack on the Party; distinguishing their failure to explain a question by combining theory with practice from their adherence to the old road of "three separations"; distinguishing their failure to put proletarian politics in command of cultural lessons from their objection to the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore.

In this way, it is possible to point out exactly the teachers' problems cropping up in the course of teaching, to convince them completely, and to make them display better the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak out, act and overcome difficulties during the practice of transformation of education.

We paid particular attention to bringing the worker-teachers in full play in remolding the other teachers who had taken up their posts for some time. In November last year, twelve distinguished workers were invited to

serve as teachers in our school. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the worker teachers stayed on the first line of teaching and helped the other teachers of the school in overcoming the ideas of "wait," "fear" and "hardship" and taking an active part in the revolution of education; with reference to the problems revealed in the sphere of teaching, they and the other teachers and the students carried out revolutionary mass criticism and eliminated the pernicious influence; they led the other teachers to seriously study and carry out Chairman Mao's concept of revolution in education during their practice of transforming education, so that the other teachers might continuously raise their political thinking and level of professional attainments.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read Books Conscientiously, Sum Up Experience and Raise Awareness of the Line

- Leading members of CCP Chienyang District Committee, Fukien, persevere in combining theory with practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1971)

In the process of leading the masses in the three great revolutionary struggles, leading members of the CCP Chienyang District Committee, Fukien Province, have by means of conscientious reading, careful summing up of experience and persevering in combining theory with practice, raised the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and improved upon the excellent situation in revolution and production in the whole district.

Members of the CCP Chienyang District Committee have regarded conscientious reading and raising their level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a matter of the first importance to grasp. From practice they realize that in order to succeed in study, one very important problem is to combine the reading of books with the summing up of experience, to raise their perceptual knowledge into theoretical knowledge, to differentiate between what is consistent and what is inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and by means of that to overcome one-sidedness and raise the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, one of the standing committee members of the District Committee also subjectively thought of doing revolutionary work well. Because he had not conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin or the works of Chairman Mao, he was unable to discriminate between the correct line and the incorrect line, mistook renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting work points in command" and "material incentives" as "magic formulas" for mobilizing the activism of the masses, and as a result acted against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and damaged the cause of the revolution.

Since the setting up of the new District Committee and after his election as a standing committee member, in accordance with Engels' teaching, "The best way to gain a clear understanding of theory is to learn from mistakes of 'bitter experience' which one has gone through in person," he read and studied conscientiously, summed up the lessons of his past experience, improved his ability to differentiate between genuine and sham Marxism, persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics in work and carried out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, for which he was favorably commented upon by the people.

Chienyang is situated in a mountainous region of northern Fukien. The hills are high and the water is icy cold, and the masses are not accustomed to the planting of double-crop rice. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution they did attempt to plant double-crop rice there, however it was in most cases unsuccessful. Because of this some people jumped to the wrong conclusion that "the mountainous region of northern Fukien is not suitable for the planting of double-crop rice, and mountainous regions more than 800 meters above sea-level are 'forbidden areas' for double-crop rice."

Whether or not double-crop rice could be planted in the mountainous region of northern Fukien was an important issue that would determine whether or not the situation of low grain yield in the mountainous region of northern Fukien could be changed. Leading members of the District Committee, bearing this problem in mind, made a study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," and went deep into the communes and brigades which in the past experimented with the planting of double-crop rice with failure or with varying degrees of success, to sum up the lessons of their experience conscientiously.

From the investigation they obtained a great deal of first-hand informations and realized that first, in order to grow double-crop rice well in the mountainous region, they had to first adopt the use of a fine early ripening strain. Second, they had to adopt an advanced technique of growing rice seedlings and to advance the season for transplanting. Last, they had to mobilize the masses to transform the cold and brackish water and marshy fields. In the past those communes and brigades which had succeeded with experimental planting had all done so in this manner. On the other hand, those that did not do so failed.

This year, when popularizing the planting of double-crop rice, they used the positive as well as negative experience summed up from the masses to educate the masses and cadres, and because of that greatly roused their activism. This has enabled the area planted to double-crop early rice to cover more than half the total arable area in the whole hsien, and lead to the scoring of an unprecedented bumper crop. The total volume of yield has increased some 1.7 times more than that of the corresponding period in the previous year.

Summing up this phase of practice, the Chienyang District Committee studied over again Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice," summed up the experience in popularizing the planting of double-crop rice and profoundly realized that going to the masses, centralizing the practice and experience of the masses, synthesizing them into correct views and methods and bringing them back once more to the masses for application was a correct scientific method for knowing the world and transforming the world.

By means of reading, learning and summing up of experience, the Chienyang District Committee has continued to overcome subjectivity in thinking, one-sidedness and superficiality, grasped the objective law governing the development of things and seized the initiative in leading the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside.

In the past, because the people thought that since Chienyang abounded with streams and had an ample supply of water, guaranteed harvest in spite of flooding and drought could be obtained without carrying out any water conservation construction. However, this year Chienyang has experienced a serious drought the like of which had not been seen in more than 40 years, and because of the lack of water conservation installations and irrigation equipment, production was affected. This incident has provided the leading members of the District Committee with a great education. They made a timely summing up of the lesson from the experience of this year's drought and carried out a fresh review of past work. In great numbers they went to the basic level, and in the course of fighting the drought together with the masses seriously summed up the fresh experience of how the commune members, in the battle against the drought, had created the method of stopping the streams and damming the river and opened up ponds and built reservoirs on hills, on the basis of the actual conditions of the district, laid down a plan for water conservation construction and mobilized the masses to build high and stable yield fields guaranteed against drought and flooding. In that way, by means of summing up the lessons of these experiences, they gained the initiative in leading the masses to triumph over the drought.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and back to matter, that is from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." The Chienyang District Committee has realized that knowledge cannot be acquired in a single day nor can experience be summed up once and for all. Only by constantly learning, by constantly practicing and by constantly summing up can one avoid inertia and unwillingness to progress or become diffident and conservative, and can one catch up with the rapidly improving revolutionary situation.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution a leading member of the District Committee, because of the pernicious influence of "the theory of the dying out of the class struggle" of Liu Shao-ch'i, had failed to grasp the class struggle and committed serious mistakes. During the great cultural revolution, with the help of the masses, he carried out a serious study of Chairman Mao's theses on class struggle, class contradictions and class struggle in socialist society, summed up the lesson of his failure to grasp class struggle in the past, strengthened his concept of the class struggle and became daring in grasping, supervising and struggling against the destructive activities of the class enemies in society. However, why was it that there had been no reflection of the class struggle in the leading body?

On this problem, he was still unable to see clearly. Once he went to a "hard spot" hsien to help solve problems. At first he could only see the class enemies sabotaging unity among the masses without seeing the problem of class enemies corroding members of the leading body, and because of that the matter could not be solved. The second time he went there he noticed the problem that existed in the leading body of the hsien, but because he did not analyze it with the concept of class struggle, the problem was still unsolved. The third time he studied over again Chairman Mao's theses on the

basic line of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism and on the contradictions within the Party advanced by Chairman Mao, summed up the two previous lessons and realized that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, class contradictions and class struggle are still being reflected in the Party and in the leading body. Thereupon he vigorously grasped the struggle between the two lines within the leading body of the hsien and enabled a great change to take place in the situation. By means of such practice, the leading members of the District Committee are able to further raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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TEACHER TRAINING

Train Teachers by Various Means To Meet the Needs of Development of the Revolution in Education

by

Party Branch of the Teachers' Training School of Ch'ao-an Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1971)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, education developed very quickly in our Ch'ao-an hsien. But there were not enough teachers, and the contradiction between the teachers' political and professional levels and the revolutionary situation became more obvious with each passing day. To conform to the new situation of development of education, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's concept of educational revolution, criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lu Ting-i and company, perseveringly adhered to the directive of "walking on two legs" in running a school, and adopted various means for training teachers.

In the past two years, more than 2,000 teachers have been trained in the whole hsien, and tuition by correspondence was given to the teachers of junior middle schools and primary schools in the hsien. We have also gone to the schools of more than 80 brigades to help solve difficult problems in teaching. This is welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers.

We train teachers by the following means and methods:

1. Ordinary class. Four specialties of politics and culture, fundamental knowledge of industry and agriculture, mathematics, and foreign languages are offered. A course comprises compulsory subjects (including study of Mao Tse-tung's thought, productive labor, and military training) and selected subjects (the special subjects the students have elected to study). The students are chiefly poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized armymen, armymen transferred to civil posts, educated youths who have gone through tempering in labor for one or two years, and in-service teachers of middle schools and primary schools. The method of "from the commune, back to the commune; from the brigade, back to the brigade" is adopted. After comparatively systematic study for six months or one year, the students go back to take the post of a junior middle school teacher. In an ordinary class, the contents of teaching are decided in line with the realities of the three great revolutionary movements, the syllabus is devised in line with the realities of the teaching and learning in the middle and primary schools, the focal points and progress of teaching are decided in line with the realities of the students, localities for the three great revolutionary struggles and revolution in education are selected for carrying out teaching in accordance

with the requirements of the curriculum. In this way, teaching is conducted to the point and students may raise their political consciousness and their professional level.

2. Classes are run in selected spots. This means that help is given in a planned way and with specific emphasis to one or several communes in running multi-course or single-course classes for teachers' training on a short-term basis. For example, in Kueihu commune in a mountain area, the poor and lower-middle peasants wielded the power of education during the great cultural revolution and junior middle classes were set up in various brigades, but many difficulties were met with in the course of teaching.

Accordingly, making use of the holidays during the busy farming season, we went deep into this commune and set up a 20-day teachers' training class. All the 80 junior middle school teachers of the commune participated in the study. The short-term teachers' training classes are put under the direct leadership of the commune revolutionary committee, and the cadres responsible for political work in various brigades or the old poor peasants responsible for management of the schools join these classes and do ideological and political work. On the basis of class education and line education, emphasis is laid on studying ways to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the textbooks for various courses of a junior middle school and helping solve some difficult and doubtful points in teaching.

3. Teaching is conducted at the door of students. Besides training the teachers in the practice of teaching and the investigation of the revolution in education, we also organize some of the teachers and the backbone elements among students of ordinary classes to go deep into the communes and brigades to give help on the spot in solving some difficult and doubtful points in teaching and to give tutoring on some special problems. In addition, we help the production teams near the school set up political evening schools, get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to write and compile some teaching materials for local use, and organize the teachers and students to go by turns to teach in the evening schools, so that they on the one hand may help the poor and lower-middle peasants in learning culture and, on the other hand, receive re-education from them.

4. Tuition is given by correspondence. Because the normal school does not have many teachers, conducting teaching at the door of students can solve only a part of the problem; the number of people participating in the long-term or short-term training is also quite small, so that many problems of teaching in the whole area cannot be solved in time. In the light of this state of affairs, we actively unfold the activity of giving tutoring by correspondence in close conjunction with the progress of teaching in various schools. Adopting the method of giving each commune a special subject of study and combining the higher level with the lower level, the experienced teachers of middle and primary schools are organized to write and compile reference materials (chiefly analyses of textbooks of various subjects) for teaching in middle and primary schools. Because they meet with the urgent needs of teaching of various subjects in middle and primary

schools, the reference materials are deeply welcomed by the middle and primary school teachers. There is a universal demand that compilation of such reference materials should go on perseveringly.

5. A commune-wide network of education and tutoring is set up. Under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the hsien educational system and with the support of the revolutionary committees of various communes, we gradually set up a network of education and tuition with the senior middle schools as the base areas and the senior middle school teachers as the core.

A leading group responsible for spare-time tutoring is set up comprising cadres of the commune who are in charge of cultural and educational work, the representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants who manage the schools and the responsible persons of the revolutionary committees of senior middle schools. Under this group are groups responsible for the reform of teaching of various subjects and headed by experienced teachers of senior middle schools and responsible persons of primary schools. They periodically study Chairman Mao's directives on educational revolution, exchange experience of the revolution in education, study the work of reforming education and solve problems in teaching. They make appropriate use of the holidays to carry out activities of short-term or special training for teachers.

Besides furnishing some reference materials for study, we send some teachers to give some communes special help in drawing up plans, carrying out their work and giving tutoring. Now, tutoring networks are set up in the 22 communes and townships in the whole hsien. This not only diminishes the burden on the normal school but also brings about a vigorous and lively situation in the work of teachers' training in the whole hsien.

We have learned from practice that it is necessary first to tightly grasp the ideological revolutionization of full-time teachers in order to accomplish the task of training the teachers. In the past two years and more, we have seriously carried out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, perseveringly used Mao Tse-tung's thought for educating people and given full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the teachers who have taken up their posts for some time.

Meanwhile, we have invited more than 20 workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres to work as part-time teachers, forming a three-in-one contingent of teachers. We have also asked cadres at the commune and brigade level and old poor peasants who run the schools to help do political and ideological work in the teachers' training classes.

Another point is that we have made over-all planning and proper arrangement: Most of the teachers take part in the teaching of ordinary classes while others are responsible for organizing writing and compiling of reference materials for primary schools, and go from one place to another to tutor. Teaching in the ordinary classes is orientated to the realities

of the revolution in education in the middle and primary schools, and most of the teaching materials used can be used as materials for tutoring by correspondence. Proper arrangement is also made for work both inside and outside the school, so that the teachers may spare some time for going deep into the communes and brigades to bring teaching to the homes of the peasants.

* * *

PUBLICATIONS

Peking Printing Workers Print Large Editions of Classics by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

the peking printing workers printed in pamphlet form more than 20 important works in the first nine months of this year by marx, engels, lenin and stalin in response to the demand of cadres and revolutionary masses. while printing chairman mao's works, they produced 33 million copies of such works, including "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "the state and revolution" and "marx, engels, lenin and stalin on the paris commune". this is more than the total printed in 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and counter-revolutionary revisionist peng chen and company at that time did their utmost to prevent the cadres and the masses from studying marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought. they used every means to sabotage the publishing and printing of the works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, but published great number of such poisonous weeds as the sinister book on "self-cultivation" to lay the basis for restoring capitalism. during the cultural revolution, the proletariat seized back the power in publishing. they smashed the counter-revolutionary schemes and began to publish and distribute marxist classics in great numbers.

the cadres and workers in the printing industry take it as their glorious duty to print marxist-leninist works. they put proletarian politics to the forefront, carry out education in ideology and political line and put the revolution in command of production. the workers and cadres in the peking hsinhua printing house not only do a good job in printing works by marx and lenin but conscientiously study them and arm themselves with revolutionary theory, thus grasping revolution and promoting production in the printing house.

the capital printing workers took various measures to improve the quality and raise the speed of printing. the peking no. 5 printing house selected the best materials to print works by marx and lenin. they organized the workers and cadres to learn from fraternal units and improve operating methods so as to raise output and quality.

INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machinery Plant Uses Small Machines to Process Big Parts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1971)

an 8 metre-long, 3 metre-wide and 38 ton-heavy steel plate was suspended over the open workshop of the shangnai chiensne machinery plant. a small machine tool, its cutter turned upward, was processing it from below.

this was how the plant's workers use small machines to process big parts, "ants gnawing at a bone", the workers so put it.

this broke down the old practice of processing huge parts only by huge machines and paved a way for developing china's machine building industry.

the plant was an amalgamation of seven blacksmiths' shops and small machinery repair plants in 1956. it had only some dilapidated machines and did repairs. it has developed into a plant serial-producing big and medium-sized machines. some of its products have been sent to a dozen countries and regions.

the workers were inspired in 1958 by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and resolved to make greater contributions to the country. they were once assigned to process two 11-ton trunnion rings with a five-metre diametre for a steel plant. a 32-ton face boring machine and a 70-ton planing machine were required. but they did not have such machines. chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" showed them the way forward. some experienced workers who had worked in shipyards suggested that small machine tools be moved onto the parts to process them just as machines are moved into ships to do repairs. the leadership and workers supported their suggestion.

the workers made a small turning and boring machine with two heads and completed the task in only 18 days.

the party and the state paid great attention to this new development. this spurred the workers' confidence. they made further efforts. their revolutionary spirit was brought into full play during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the plant designed and made many light, precision and solid small lathes and milling, shaping, boring, slotting, drilling and grinding machines. these machines can process big parts which even huge ones cannot.

the plant got an assignment in may last year to process the 40-ton base of an 11-roller straightening machine for a steel plant. the complicated work process required the boring of 42 holes of different sizes and the planing of dozens of surfaces. full of revolutionary confidence, the workers said: "we'll certainly do it."

they used five machines of their own devising to process this huge part simultaneously and finished the job in just over two months.

the plant's workers firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, speak and act. they relied on their own efforts to develop the plant from scratch. by their excellent work, they do their part in promoting the socialist revolution and construction.

gross value of the plant's production last year was 25 per cent and output 24 per cent above those in 1965. january-july output this year was 21 per cent higher and production value 56 per cent higher than the same 1970 period.

Peking Factories Fulfill 1971 State Plans Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

peking workers, in high spirits and filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, have vigorously pushed revolution and production forward under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress. they have criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work in a deep-going way and conscientiously carried out education in ideology and political line. more than a hundred factories and enterprises have fulfilled their 1971 state plans ahead of time.

total value of industrial output from january to september was 23 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, reaching an all-time record. marked increases were registered in the output of such major products as iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, petroleum products, coal, machine tools, semi-conductor appliances and radio elements, compared with the same period of last year. quality of many products was steadily improved, costs were lowered and varieties increased. more than 70 capital construction projects, including the chienan iron mine and peking general petro-chemical works, have been completed and put into production this year as a result of carrying out the principle of concentrating the main force on major projects.

since the beginning of this year, the workers, cadres and technicians on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts have criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work in a deep-going way in line with chairman mao's great teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism." they have raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heightened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the cadres and workers of the peking general internal combustion engine plant, led by the plant party committee, have deepened the mass movement to study

marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and relentlessly criticized the idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other such political swindlers. their socialist revolutionary enthusiasm heightened, they have fulfilled this year's annual plan three months ahead of schedule. the plant's output of petrol and diesel engines and other major products in the first nine months this year was more than 45 per cent higher than last year's annual output.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "unite to win still greater victories", the workers of the peking electronic tube factory, the no. 2 state radio appliances factory and other factories have further strengthened their revolutionary unity on the basis of the principle of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and have worked in close coordination to overcome all kinds of difficulties. all the factories fulfilled their 1971 state plans ahead of time.

peking factories, enterprises and mines this year have deepened the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield, pace-setter in china's industry. emulating taching's example, they have persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and expanded production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. in the mass movement, the instrument and meter factories in peking have brought about profound changes in the workers' mental outlook by arming them with mao tsetung thought. a number of the factories have fulfilled their 1971 plans. in the third quarter of this year alone, peking's instrument and meter factories successfully trial-produced more than 60 new products and made 600 technical innovations. the peking no. 2 machine tool plant fulfilled this year's annual production plan although the year's working quota was 50 per cent more than that of 1970. the success was achieved because the plant party committee persisted in putting revolution in command of production as the taching workers do and the leading comrades of the party committee went to the workshops to solve the problems in the weak links by making investigation and study and doing careful political and ideological work. output of precision machine tools urgently needed by the state doubled that of last year. quality was steadily raised and costs of production were lowered by 20 per cent as compared with the state plan.

Rising Industrial Base on Desert in China

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 23, 1971)

an industrial base is rising in the tsaidam basin of chinghai province. tsaidam is one of china's three biggest inland basins.

known in the past as a "buried treasure basin", tsaidam is now dotted with factories and drilling derricks. new towns have appeared. in place of camels, the boats of the desert, a web of highways is handling petroleum, asbestos, lead, zinc, potassium fertilizer and chemicals destined for various parts of the country.

changes in tsaidam are yet another great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

south of the basin are the snow-capped koram mountains and to the north the chilien mountains. the basin covers an area of over 300,000 square kilometres. although it has rich mineral resources, at the time of liberation the place was an endless stretch of desert, except along the eastern strip which has water. nomadic people of the mongolian, tibetan, kazakh nationalities lived there and there were a few farm settlements.

the party sent teams to survey eastern tsaidam from 1950 on. geological prospecting teams began to be sent in 1954. under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, builders converged on tsaidam from all parts of the country in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. through hard work over the years they found deposits of ore and put up factories.

the tsaidam industrial base started with indigenous methods and grew from small to big and now uses modern methods. when the hsitienshan lead-zinc mine was built in 1957, the builders had only a tent for shelter. their tools consisted of pickaxes and a few baskets. but they had red hearts and relied on their hands, and dug more than one thousand tons of ore that they carried down the mountains in the first two months. in the past decade and more, the mine has been semi-mechanized and several hundred thousand tons of ore have been excavated.

the chaerhan potassium fertilizer plant by a salt lake was started in 1958 by 4 cadres and 15 workers with simple hand tools. it has grown year by year and its annual output is now about 1,000 ton.

a group of new factories were put up during the great proletarian cultural revolution and existing ones were expanded. the chinghai petroleum administration was the first and biggest enterprise in tsaidam. owing to sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, no new oil field was opened

in the eight years preceding the great cultural revolution and production levelled off. the administration revolutionary committee and workers carried out revolutionary mass criticism and learned from the revolutionary spirit of taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry, during the cultural revolution. contigents of builders marched into the western part of tsaidam to open a new oil field in march 1969. they carried forward the tradition of hard work displayed in the first years of construction there. they built roads in the mountains and bridges in bitter cold water with temperatures from 20 to 30 degrees below zero, centigrade. they put up power transmission lines and oil rigs in windstorms. they made part of the equipment and erected factory buildings with their own hands. tsaidam's second oil base has taken shape in a matter of two years. this has boosted the administration's oil production as a whole.

the tsaidam area has been able in a short period to set up scores of branches of industry covering iron and steel, coal mining, non-ferrous metals, machine building, petroleum, chemical engineering, building materials, leather tanning, sugar refining and food processing. this is the result of implementing chairman mao's great instruction "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning."

the party and government have paid great attention to the construction of the tsaidam area and sent many geological prospecting teams to disclose the secrets of this treasure trove. they have located deposits of many mineral ores and a large number of ore showing points as the first step in providing material for developing industry.

to facilitate the transportation of material, equipment and personnel, the party and government sent thousands of road builders to the area in 1954. they built the chinghai-tibet and chinghai-sinkiang highways across the basin. in all, nearly two thousand kilometres of motor roads were built in tsaidam in more than four years. tens of thousands of people have arrived from different parts of the country to join the people of various nationalities in tsaidam in socialist construction.

in 1970, the haihsi mongolian, tibetan and kazakh autonomous chou decided to build the first sugar refinery in tsaidam by self-reliance. paying great attention to the project, the central government department concerned listed it as one of the major small sugar refineries to be built in china. it allocated key equipment and entrusted the wuwei sugar refinery in neighbouring kansu province to help with construction. skilled workers from that refinery came to tsaidam to teach the workers of minority nationalities the methods of assembling, installing and operating the machinery right at the work sites. the sugar refinery was put into operation in march 1971.

the party organizations at all levels and the revolutionary people in tsaidam have displayed still greater initiative in developing local industry during the cultural revolution. hundreds of big, small and

medium-sized factories and mines have been built under unified state plan in the autonomous chou. many are scattered in its counties, townships and rural people's communes.

Lenghu, a small township with a population of only 2,000 in the western part of the tsaidam basin, had no local industry before the cultural revolution. building bricks had to be brought in from a place two hundred kilometres away in kansu province. even such daily necessities as soy sauce, vinegar and cakes were transported long distances. under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant teaching "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one", the township party committee and organizations under it mobilized the families of the workers and cadres to take part in production. making use of local resources, they have speedily set up mica and salt mines, brick and tile kilns, machinery repair plants and food-processing workshops which now produce dozens of kinds of products for construction and the life of the people. small industrial enterprises, including coal and copper mines, blacksmith workshops, power stations, cement plants, chemical fertilizer plants, and factories turning out machinery for agriculture and animal husbandry and processing livestock products have been set up at all levels in the chou. the total value of local industry's output has increased immensely since the beginning of the cultural revolution.

the vigorous growth of local industry has promoted tsaidam's agriculture and animal husbandry, contributed to the construction of large-scale industrial projects, provided export items for the state and met part of the local people's needs. the tsungwulung people's commune in wulan county has bought with collective accumulation funds tractors, tractor-drawn implements, electric shears and other equipment and set up a small workshop repairing machinery for farming and stock raising. ninetyfive per cent of the commune's farmland is now machine-ploughed. its farming area this year was 2.1 times that in 1964 and grain output was up 2.3 times.

twentyone of the 30 people's communes in the chou now have farm and stock raising machinery repair workshops and five of the communes have built hydro-electric power stations.

the dynamic changes in tsaidam are only a beginning. the rich underground resources have to be explored and more arduous construction has to be undertaken. the builders of tsaidam are ushering in a new high-tide of construction with their great, heroic labour.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Taiwan Has Been China's Sacred Territory Since Ancient Times - Background Material on Taiwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

background material on taiwan: taiwan has been china's sacred territory since ancient times.

taiwan is china's largest island off her southeastern coast. the close cultural and economic ties between taiwan and the mainland can be traced back to ancient times. in 230 a.d., during the period of the three kingdoms, the kingdom of wu despatched generals wei wen and chukeh chin, in command of over 10,000 troops to "yi chou", china's taiwan province today. penghu islands came under the jurisdiction of chin chiang county, fukien province, during the southern sung dynasty in the 12th century, and became one of china's administrative districts. by the mid-13th century, a civil-governor-office was set up in penghu by the then government of the yuan dynasty to exercise jurisdiction over taiwan and other islands. this office was under the control of tung an county of chuan chou prefecture. from that time on, taiwan has formally been part of the dominion of china. since the ming dynasty, taiwan and penghu have been important strategic regions in china's coastal defence. during the 16th century, the western colonialists began to scramble together for possessions on the seas of the orient. japan joined in this scramble. in 1557, portugal gained possession of china's macao by stealth. using macao as her base, portugal subsequently proclaimed that taiwan was macao's decendency, and attempted to invade and occupy the island. in the 17th century, naval supremacy passed into the hands of the dutch and british colonialists and portugal's aggressive designs on taiwan failed to materialize. the european colonial powers holland and spain invaded and occupied tainan and keelung in china's taiwan province in 1624 and 1626 respectively. they expanded their aggressive activities with these two places as their centres. china's territory taiwan was thus seized for the first time. thereafter, these two aggressors engaged in a bitter war of contention in northern taiwan. in 1642 the spaniards were defeated and withdrew from the island. cheng cheng-kung, a national hero who lived during the closing years of the ming dynasty, entered taiwan in command of a big army in 1661. with the close cooperation of the local people, he rapidly drove out the dutch aggressors and recovered taiwan. in 1684, the government of the ching dynasty set up the taiwan prefecture and placed it under the jurisdiction of the taiwan-amoy tao of fukien province. in 1885, taiwan formally became one of china's provinces. for more than 1,000 years, taiwan province has been developed principally by settlers from the coastal provinces of fukien and kwangtung together with the fraternal people of the kaoshan nationality of taiwan province. at present, the overwhelming majority of the compatriots in taiwan province speak the south fukien dialect and the hakka dialect of kwangtung province. the foregoing historical facts show that taiwan has long been china's dominion and an inalienable part of china's

sacred territory, the kaoshan nationality in taiwan province is one of the nationalities of china and the compatriots in taiwan are a component part of the great chinese people. after the opium war in the middle of the 19th century, the imperialist powers, u.s. and japanese imperialism in particular, coveted china's rich and fertile province of taiwan, incessantly intensifying their activities of aggression in attempting to seize taiwan as a stepping-stone for further aggression against the chinese mainland. after the sino-japanese war in 1894, the corrupt government of the ching dynasty signed the unequal "treaty of shimonoseki" with japan and taiwan province was forcibly occupied by japanese imperialism. during the 50 years of ruthless colonial rule by japanese imperialism, the struggle of the compatriots in taiwan for return to the embrace of the motherland had never ceased. courageous and unyielding, and advancing wave upon wave, they waged a protracted struggle against the japanese imperialist occupationists, a struggle that moved people to songs and tears. there were more than 20 uprisings of considerable magnitude, including the heroic uprising of the people of kaoshan nationality in taichung, and hundreds of thousands of people gave their lives in the struggle. the u.s. state department's white paper, "united states relations with china", had to admit this. it said, "the native population for 50 years had been under the rule of a foreign invader and therefore welcomed the chinese forces as liberators. during the japanese occupation the principal hope of the people had been reunion with the mainland."

it is precisely because taiwan has been china's territory since ancient times that the cairo declaration signed by china, the united states and britain on december 1, 1943, provided in explicit terms that all the territories japan had stolen from the chinese, such as manchuria, taiwan and the pengnu islands, shall be restored to china. the 8th item of the potsdam proclamation defining terms for japanese surrender issued by china, the united states and britain on july 26, 1945 and subsequently acceded to by the soviet union, reiterated: "the terms of the cairo declaration shall be carried out and japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of honshu, hokkaido, kyushu, shikoku and such minor islands as we determine." on august 14, 1945, japan was defeated and declared unconditional surrender. on october 25 of the same year, in accordance with the cairo declaration and the potsdam proclamation, the then chinese government held a ceremony in taipei to accept the surrender of the japanese forces in taiwan. thus taiwan province finally returned to the embrace of the motherland. since then, the sovereign rights over taiwan province have been restored to china. former u.s. president harry truman admitted in his statement on taiwan on january 5, 1950, that the purpose of the cairo declaration was that the territories japan had stolen from china, such as taiwan, should be restored to china. "the provisions of the declaration were accepted by japan at the time of its surrender. ... for the past four years the united states and the other allied powers have accepted the exercise of chinese authority over the island." on february 9 of the same year, the comments of the u.s. department of state on the questions of taiwan put forward by the committee on foreign affairs of the u.s. house of

representatives said that taiwan had been administered by china since japanese forces on the island surrendered to china; "it was incorporated into china as a province. ... the allied powers associated in the war against japan have not questioned these steps. the united states government has not questioned these steps because they were clearly in line with its commitments made at cairo and reaffirmed at potsdam. in other words, the allied powers including the united states have for the past 4 years treated formosa (meaning taiwan province of china -- ed.) as a part of china."

all the facts mentioned above testify that taiwan is an inalienable part of china's territory both from a historical point of view and in view of the present situation. since the defeat and surrender of japanese imperialism in world war ii, taiwan has been returned to china completely. the government of the people's republic of china has full sovereign rights over it. the fact that the chiang kai-shek clique, long repudiated by the chinese people, can still hang on in taiwan is wholly the creation of u.s. imperialism which, in order to achieve its criminal aim of aggression, has acted in such self-contradictory manner in total disregard of international faith, trampling upon the international agreements it had signed. on june 25, 1950, the united states launched the war of aggression against korea. two days later, on june 27, former u.s. president harry truman flagrantly ordered the 7th fleet into the area of the taiwan straits, and occupied by force the taiwan province of china, placing the chiang kai-shek clique under the protection of the u.s. bayonets. at the same time, truman perfidiously and truculently claimed that the determination of the future status of taiwan "must await the restoration of security in the pacific". since then, u.s. imperialism, in collusion with the forces of japanese militarism, has created and disseminated pretentious absurdities such as "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and sovereignty over taiwan "unsettled", and instigated and controlled a handful of elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" to push the schemes of the so-called "taiwan independence movement", in a vain attempt to separate taiwan from other parts of china, occupy it permanently and make it a military base for the invasion of the mainland of china and other asian countries. this will never be tolerated by the chinese people, nor by those who uphold justice and respect international agreements.

as early as june 28, 1950, premier chou en-lai issued a statement on behalf of the chinese government, pointing out that truman's statement and the actions of the u.s. navy "constitute armed aggression against the territory of china, and total violation of the united nations charter". the statement solemnly declared: "no matter what obstructive action the u.s. imperialists may take, the fact that taiwan is part of china will remain unchanged forever.... all the people of our country will certainly fight to the end single-mindedly to liberate taiwan from the grasp of the american aggressors." any u.s. scheme will finally meet with thorough bankruptcy. the just cause of the chinese people will certainly win.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Forty-seven Countries and Regions in Asia and Africa to Attend Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

to date, the table tennis associations of 47 countries and regions in asia and africa have applied for the participation in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament which will soon open in peking.

in july of this year, the six sponsor nations -- the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal and the people's republic of china -- held in peking a preparatory meeting for the invitational tournament. the meeting decided to hold the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament from november 3 to 13, 1971 in peking, china. it laid down that the invitational tournament is aimed at enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa. the sponsor nations then jointly sent invitations to all the table tennis associations of asian and african countries or regions that supported the aim of this invitational tournament.

the 47 countries and regions in asia and africa which have so far decided to attend the tournament on invitation are: afghanistan, algeria, the arab republic of yemen, burma, cambodia, ceylon, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, guinea, india, iran, iraq, japan, kenya, kuwait, laos, lebanon, libya, malaysia, mali, mauritania, mauritius, morocco, nepal, nigeria, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, sudan, syria, tanzania, togo, tunisia, uganda, zambia and china.

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and madame roy evans, and koji goto, first vice-president, a.k. vint, honorary secretary general, and jean mercier, honorary treasurer, of the federation, and madame jean mercier will come and see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament at the invitation of the chinese table tennis association.

also coming to see the tournament are leading members of the supreme council for sport in africa and the african table tennis federation, and delegations of the south american table tennis federation and delegations of the chilean, colombian and mexican table tennis federations.

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Condemns South African Invasion of Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau issued a statement today sternly condemning the invasion of zambia by imperialist-backed reactionary south african troops and expressing unreserved support for the just struggle of the zambian people.

the statement says: "on october 5, instigated and supported by imperialism and colonialism, the fascist regime of south africa sent its troops and military aircraft to invade zambia's border and air space from the caprivi strip, and unscrupulously encroached upon the state independence and sovereignty of the republic of zambia. this act of piracy constitutes a very serious provocation by imperialism, colonialism and their running dog, the reactionary regime of south africa, against not only the zambian people but also the people of african independent states as well as all the peoples of the world who cherish freedom and independence."

it says that under the leadership of president kaunda, the zambian people who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, have risen, together with their armed forces, in resistance against the invading pirates and have won great victory in defending and safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their state. it continues, "the aawb executive secretariat unreservedly supports the just struggle of the zambian people, firmly stands by the zambian people and heartily praises their dauntless fighting spirit in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, colonialism and all reaction."

the statement says, "africa today is no longer the dark continent of yesterday. the african people are rapidly awakening. defying brute force, they firmly oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and the power politics of the two superpowers. neither invasion with mercenary troops by the imperialists nor their subversive activities, neither armed threat nor political fraud, can stem the surging tide of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the african peoples."

it calls on the revolutionary and progressive writers in asia and africa to use their pen as a sharp weapon to expose the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism and colonialism, encourage the afro-asian people to persevere in their fighting march against imperialism and colonialism, give powerful support to the zambian people in their just struggle against invasion and warmly sing the praises of their struggle and victories.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania to Attend Inauguration Ceremony of Hydro-Electric Power Station

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, left here for albania by air today to attend the inauguration ceremony of mao tsetung hydro-electric power station at vau i dejes at the invitation of the albanian government.

members of the delegation are: li hsiao-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania (already in albania), and liu ai-jan, a leading member of the liaison department with foreign countries of the ministry of water conservancy and electric power. staff members of the delegation are: yu chi-shou, tien teh-pao and wu tung-ho.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned including liang chi-chou, chien cheng-ying, han tsung-cheng, li tien-ching, wei yu-ming, lu ping and yu chin-chi.

present at the airport were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, jovan andoni, counsellor, avni hakani, military attache, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking.

rahman hanku, leader of the albanian work team to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station and vice-minister of construction, was also present.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 22, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction sponsored by the chinese embassy opened in the hall of the people's assembly here today.

present at the opening ceremony were layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, mentouri bachir, mayor of algiers, abdel kader ben kaci, department director of the foreign ministry, and representatives of various circles.

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation, and chinese ambassador lin chung were present and showed the guests round the exhibition.

also present at the opening ceremony were diplomatic envoys from a number of countries.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Leader of Cambodian Table Tennis Delegation Calls on Chairman of Organizing Committee of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

chan youran, leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, this afternoon called on wang meng, chairman of the tournament organizing committee. host and guest had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting on the two sides were:

pen vassay, deputy leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation, and heng pich, member, and penn nhach, secretary general, of the delegation; and

sung chung, secretary general of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and leading members of departments concerned hou chieh and chu ke-chin.

during the meeting, delegation leader chan youran said: the cambodian table tennis delegation is participating in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament with the purpose of strengthening its friendship and unity with the people and sportsmen of the asian and african countries. he wished the tournament complete success. chairman wang meng extended a warm welcome to the cambodian table tennis delegation on its participation in the tournament.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean National Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure left here for home by air this afternoon, after concluding a friendly visit to china.

the teams were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, ho kung-kai, hsin cheng, tsou po-hsien, hsing jen-hsien and hu li-peng, and chinese men and women basketball players.

also present at the airport were madame diop mamadou, wife of the guinean ambassador to china, and mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, and madame kaba.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

a table tennis delegation from nepal led by n. singh, secretary of the delegation, arrived here by air this evening to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. leader of the delegation nara shamsher rana is to arrive in peking in a few days.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by li meng-hua and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and leading members of departments concerned huang min-wei and hou chieh, as well as players of the chinese table tennis team lin hui-ching and others.

also present were niranjan bhattarai, first secretary, and lt. col. keshar bahadur karki, military attache, of the nepalese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Nigerian Federal Military Government Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, received yesterday chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from lagos.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Second Chinese Visiting Group to Korea Arrives to Pyongyang

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 23, 1971)

a 15-member second chinese visiting group to korea with chu li as leader and chu wan-kuo as deputy leader arrived in the capital of the democratic people's republic of korea by train yesterday.

kim wu hyon, vice-director of the korean international tourist agency, bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the foreign ministry, ham yong ho, secretary general of the korea-china friendship association, and other personages were present at the railway station to welcome the visiting group.

counsellor tai lu, and shih kuo-pao, first secretary, of the chinese embassy in korea was also present at the station.

Korean Ambassador to China and His Wife Give Banquet on Occasion of Visit of Delegation of Socialist Working Youth League of Korea to China

(KCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife gave a banquet at the korean embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by comrade o gwang taek.

attending the banquet were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ni chin-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; and others.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. ambassador hyun jun keuk and his wife, delegation leader o gwang taek, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy kim jai suk, members of the korean delegation kim sung guk, kwon song chol and bae myong gyu, and other korean comrades got together with chinese comrades-in-arms and talked heartily about their friendship. hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the daily growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the youth and the people of china and korea.

comrade o gwang taek said: during its stay in china, the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea was given a warm welcome and reception everywhere it went. the current visit has given the delegation an

opportunity to make contact with chinese young workers and students and commanders and fighters of the former chinese people's volunteers. this has deepened the militant friendship and unity of the youth of korea and china. at the same time the delegation has been deeply impressed by the profound friendship of the chinese youth for the korean youth.

comrade o gwang taek said: actively responding to the call of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, the chinese youth are advancing courageously in economic construction, in building the national defence and on other fronts. they resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle to drive out the u.s. aggressors from south korea and strive for the unification of their fatherland. all this has deeply moved us.

comrade o gwang taek said: the korean youth have all along treasured their friendship and unity with the chinese youth. they will continue to do their best to strengthen this friendship and unity and, in the struggle against the common enemies, always unite, fight and win victory together with the chinese youth and people.

in his speech, comrade ni chih-fu said: the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by comrade o gwang taek has come to china to join the youth here in the capital in the celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and pay a friendly visit to our country. it has made new contributions to further consolidating and developing the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean youth.

he thanked the comrades on the visiting delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea who had warmly conveyed the profound feelings of the korean youth for the chinese youth and highly evaluated the achievements won by the chinese youth in socialist revolution and construction under the brilliant leadership of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. he said: all this constitutes a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese youth.

comrade ni chih-fu praised the heroic korean youth and people for the splendid achievements they had won under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung in socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and for the unification of the fatherland. he said: we greatly admire and rejoice at these achievements of the fraternal korean young people and are inspired by them.

he stressed that the highly precious friendship and unity cemented in blood between the youth and people of china and korea in the protracted struggle against their common enemies would surely be further strengthened and developed in the future struggle against the common enemies.

present at the banquet were also leading members of chinese departments concerned including shen chien, yang yu-heng, chao lan-hsiang, hsieh ching-yi, ma chia-chun, tsao ke-chiang, hsing jen-hsien, shih yung-lu, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang and chang keng-tien.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Stops Over at Peking on Way to DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

a korean party and government delegation arrived in peking by special plane this morning and made a brief stopover at the airport on its way to the democratic republic of viet nam for a visit. pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet, is the leader of the delegation, and yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the central committee, is the deputy leader.

the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of the departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, hsiao huang and others.

also present were:

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

comrade li hsien-nien gave a dinner at the airport in honour of the comrades on the korean party and government delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Revolution and Construction Opens in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 23, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, organized by the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi, opened here yesterday.

the opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by more than 200 people including sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the foreign ministry of pakistan, t.g. naser khan, additional secretary of the ministry of

industries and natural resources, other pakistan officials and personages of various circles and diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in pakistan were present.

in his inaugural speech, sultan mohammad khan highly praised the great achievements won by the chinese people in the last 22 years under the wise leadership of chairman mao. he wished continuous development to the deep friendship and good cooperation between the two countries.

ayub mirza, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi, said, "this exhibition provides you with an opportunity to see the real progress the people's republic of china has made in various spheres of human activity on the basis of self-reliance."

the ceremony proceeded in an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere.

a similar photo exhibition was held recently by the pakistan-china friendship society of karachi.

Pakistan Track and Field Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 23, 1971)

the pakistan track and field team led by s.a. hassan left here for home by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

the team arrived here from shanghai by air on the 20th. on the afternoon of the 22nd, the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission sponsored a ceremony at the people's stadium to warmly welcome the pakistan track and field team on its visit to kwangchow. after the welcoming ceremony chinese and pakistan athletes gave a friendly exhibition. attending the ceremony and watching the exhibition were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee huang jung-hai, lin li-ming, hou hsien-tang and chung ming.

on the evening of the 22nd, the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet to warmly welcome all the members of the pakistan track and field team.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the team was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the provincial and municipal physical culture and sports commissions as well as athletes.

present at the airport to see the team off were also sajjad ali, third secretary of the pakistan embassy in peking, and pakistan friends in kwangchow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

PLA Peking Unit Holds Meeting in Celebration of Romanian Armed Forces Day Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today in warm celebration of the 27th anniversary of the romanian armed forces day.

attending the meeting were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife, and colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were chen chung-min, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wang tung-fang and keng yu-chi, leading members of a unit of the p.l.a. peking units.

comrade wang tung-fang spoke first at the meeting. on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the unit, he extended warmest festival greetings to the romanian armed forces and all their officers and men. he praised the romanian armed forces for their great contributions to safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. he said: we assure our romanian comrades-in-arms that, in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings, we will always perform our internationalist duty and will always stand together with you and firmly support your just struggle no matter what fierce and frightening storm may surge up.

military attache colonel virgiliu gheorghiu recounted the glorious history of the romanian armed forces in his address. he said: because the reactionary forces of imperialism, u.s. imperialism in particular, would not give up their policy of military menace and armed aggression, our party and people have consistently maintained revolutionary vigilance and paid due attention to the strengthening of the national defence capabilities and of preparedness of the whole people against war. military attache virgiliu gheorghiu also praised the achievements won by the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in socialist construction and in strengthening the national defence capabilities.

after the meeting the romanian comrades attended a performance of revolutionary theatrical items by a fighters' amateur art troupe, visited the club and barracks of a company and saw military training.

the romanian comrades were warmly welcomed and seen off by the commanders and fighters of this p.l.a. unit upon their arrival and departure.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe on Performance Tour of Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 23, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic gave a performance in hangchow this evening and was warmly received by workers, peasants and soldiers.

the troupe, which is led by major general dinu stelian, arrived in hangchow from shanghai by special train yesterday afternoon.

attending the performance this evening were han ping, first secretary of the chekiang provincial committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsiung ying-tang, secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the chekiang provincial and hangchow municipal revolutionary committees and the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army tai ko-ko and others. they also met major general dinu stelian and other leading members of the troupe as well as the principal dancers and singers and had a cordial talk with them.

on the evening of the 22nd, the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of all the members of the art troupe. hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, proposed a toast at the banquet. on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and all the people of chekiang, he extended a warm welcome to the art troupe on its visit to the province. he wished that the militant friendship between the peoples of china and romania and the armies of the two countries would be constantly consolidated and developed.

in his toast, art troupe leader dinu stelian expressed the hope that the art troupe's performance tour of china would contribute to consolidating and developing the great friendship and unity of the two peoples and two armies of romania and china.

China Dance Drama Troupe Concludes Visit to Cluj, Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 22, 1971)

the visiting china dance drama troupe made a performance tour of cluj, a well-known city of culture in northwest romania, from october 18 to 21. the piano concerto "the yellow river", fragments from the chinese modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" as well as songs and dances presented by the troupe were warmly welcomed by the audience.

among those who watched the performances were trofin aimedrea, first vice-chairman of the cluj county people's council, roman morar, secretary of the cluj county committee of the romanian communist party, remus bucsa, first secretary of the cluj municipal committee of the romanian communist

party and mayor of cluj city, as well as other party and government leading cadres of the county and the city, leading cadres of the armed forces, government functionaries and workers of cultural, art, educational and press circles.

yesterday, trofin simedrea, first vice-chairman of the cluj county people's council, and other county and city leading cadres met chou chiu-yeh, head, liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy heads, of the china dance drama troupe and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the cluj county committee of the romanian communist party and the cluj county people's council gave a luncheon for all members of the china dance drama troupe yesterday.

during its stay in cluj, members of the chinese troupe visited a local university, a ballet school and museums and attended a song and dance performance by local artists.

Great Strides Made Along Road of Maintaining Independence

-- a visit to the Romanian industrial exhibition held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

the industrious and courageous romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party and by adhering to the principle of independence and initiative, have built romania, which was formerly known as a purely agricultural country in europe, into an advanced country with developed industry and an agriculture that is being modernized. their great achievements are vividly shown in the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic now being held in peking.

known for her rich oil resources, romania exports to many countries a great quantity of petroleum, complete sets of oil extracting and refinery equipment and large numbers of chemical products.

among the more than 1,000 exhibits on display, a tall petroleum drilling machine, models of complete sets of equipment for big oil refineries and a great variety of petro-chemical products form the biggest attraction. the drilling machine stands over 40 metres high outside the exhibition hall. it is operated by three 890-horse power diesel engines and controlled by concentrated pneumatic devices. it has a capacity of drilling to a depth of over 5,000 metres. it shows a high level of automation and mechanization. exported to many countries, such drilling machines have been widely praised.

the large variety of chemical products is indicative of the rapid progress of romania's petrochemical industry, which accounts for a fairly big proportion in romania's industrial production. romania is producing more than 6,000 kinds of chemical products and 1,000 of these were put into production in the past few years. the new progress made by romania's petroleum industry represents a fruitful result the romanian people have achieved by giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance, making full use of their resources and following their own road of developing industry.

on display in the main hall of the exhibition are various kinds of machine tools and implements of excellent properties. they include big capacity and high speed universal lathes made by the bucharest combined machine tool plant in the spirit of self-reliance, silicon-controlled vertical lathes, universal grinding machines, centerless grinding machines, lapping machines for bearing balls and horizontal boring machines, and models of equipment too big to be exhibited.

visitors who attended several previous romanian exhibitions in peking were very delighted. they said: the varieties and quality of the machine tools, implements and complete sets of equipment this time show marked progress compared with those exhibited before. this indicates that the romanian workers have broken through the restrictions of foreign conventions and made rational improvements on many machine tools and apparatus. they are forging ahead along their own road of developing industry.

the romanian machine-building industry was comparatively weak in the past. before her liberation she had to import nearly 95 per cent of the machinery she needed. at present the machinery and complete sets of equipment made in romania can in the main meet her own needs. what is more, they are being exported to many countries.

vehicles of varied types, ordinary and special-purpose tractors, combine-harvesters, threshers, insecticide sprayers and other farm machines are very impressive. thanks to the development of the farm machine building industry, the number of tractors used in farming in the country last year was seven times the 1950 figure. this meant a big advance in romania's farm mechanization, which has given her agriculture a great impetus.

also arousing keen interest among the visitors are electronic products, manufactured goods for daily use and products of industrial arts with striking national characteristics.

statistics shown on the charts and diagrams throw further light on the rapid development of romania's industrial production. the annual rate of increase in total industrial output value averaged 11.8 per cent between 1966 and 1970. total industrial output value in 1970 equalled to the combined total for the six years between 1950 and 1956. industrial production under the rule of the big landlord and capitalist classes reached its peak in 1938, but the output of that whole year could be turned out in just 22 days in 1970; in chemical

industry, in five days, power industry, six days, machine building industry, eight days, and metallurgy of iron, 16 days. these figures testified to the high-speed with which industry is developing in romania. many visitors said: the fraternal romanian people is a people of unyielding integrity. they stand up to the threats and pressure by imperialism, resolutely uphold their national independence, and adhere to the correct principle of independence and self-reliance. this revolutionary spirit of fearlessness is admirable and we should learn from it.

the romanian comrades regard the exhibition as an embodiment of the friendship between the romanian and chinese people. this is shown in the words of romanian comrades of the group to arrange the exhibition: this is not only an industrial and trade exhibition but, more important, a friendly exhibition.

the visitor is first ushered into the friendship hall where hung the giant portraits of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and of comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council. on show are many photographs that bear moving scenes of the friendly contacts of historic significance between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and romania.

since its inauguration, workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, red guards, office workers and scientists and technicians in peking, filled with friendly feelings for the romanian people, have been visiting the exhibition in a steady stream. they warmly praise the militant friendship of the people of china and romania who have sympathized with and supported each other in protracted struggle.

members of the china-romania friendship people's commune said after attending the exhibition: we heartily rejoice over the tremendous achievements won by the romanian people and are greatly encouraged. we are determined to learn from the romanian working class; like all the other chinese people we whole-heartedly wish that the romanian people will advance with big strides along the road of socialist construction and win still greater victories in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Embassy of Republic of Sierra Leone in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

joseph claudais william porter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of sierra leone in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Trade Mission of Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

the trade mission of the singapore chinese chamber of commerce to the people's republic of china with wee cho yaw as its leader and tan keong choon as its deputy leader, and the correspondents accompanying the mission left here by air this morning on a visit to southern china, after concluding their visit in peking.

during the mission's stay in the capital, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang wen-lin, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted them, and had a friendly conversation with them. the china council for the promotion of international trade and the national import and export corporations concerned held friendly talks with the mission on questions of trade and shipping between china and singapore.

the mission also visited factories, scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking and the new harbour in tientsin.

present at the airport to see the mission off today were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and various national import and export corporations wang wen-lin, chen cheng-chung, tien kuang-tao, shen lien-chun, tu hsi-kun, cheng jui-sheng and chang pao-ho. chang kuang-tou, member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, is accompanying the mission on its visit to southern china.

the mission will visit nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 23, 1971)

mohamed siad barre, president of the somali supreme revolutionary council, today received all members of the government delegation of the people's republic of china headed by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the delegation was invited by the government of the somali democratic republic to take part in the celebrations of the 2nd anniversary of the somali revolution.

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND US

American Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents Demonstrate Against US Scheme to Create "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

members of progressive american organizations, students, american friends of various circles and patriotic chinese residents in san francisco and bay region, totalling more than 1,000, staged a demonstration on october 16 to strongly protest against the u.s. scheme to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan", according to reports from san francisco.

at 2 p.m. that day, the demonstrators held a meeting at st. mary park in san francisco. speaking at the meeting, representatives of organizations of patriotic chinese residents and american friends unanimously denounced the u.s. imperialist scheme to perpetuate its forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan province and to separate it from china. they pointed out that today the chinese people have stood up and, united with the people of the world, will surely smash the u.s. imperialist scheme.

a resolution passed at the meeting emphasizes that the current session of the u.n. general assembly should restore to the people's republic of china all her legitimate rights in the united nations. it stresses that taiwan province is china's territory and all foreign forces entrenched there must get out, and that the representatives of the u.s.-fostered chiang kai-shek clique must be expelled immediately from the united nations and all its organs.

the participants again and again shouted with feeling, "long live the people's republic of china", "long live chairman mao" and other slogans.

the participants held a parade after the meeting. the procession was led by a huge portrait of chairman mao and four national flags of the people's republic of china and passed through the streets of the city. all along the way, people warmly greeted the demonstrators with applause and many joined their ranks. the demonstrators repeatedly shouted "long live chairman mao exclamation" they also time and again shouted, "chiang kai-shek get out of the united nations exclamation" and "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation"

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador in Belgrade Gives Film Reception in Honor of Yugoslav Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 22, 1971)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, yesterday evening gave a film reception in honour of the government delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia which visited china last june. a televised film on the delegation's visit was shown at the reception.

mirko tepavac, head of the yugoslav government delegation and yugoslav federal state secretary for foreign affairs, and members of the delegation attended the reception. ziga vodusek, yugoslav assistant state secretary for foreign affairs, and edvard kljun, director of the asian and australian department of the state secretariat for foreign affairs, were also present.

ambassador tseng tao presented the film to federal state secretary for foreign affairs mirko tepavac.

the ambassador also gave a dinner in honour of the yugoslav guests after the film show. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of chinese-yugoslav friendship.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Zambian Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to kenneth david kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, expressing warm congratulations on the 7th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency kenneth david kaunda,
president of the republic of zambia

lusaka

on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the zambian government and people.

in recent years, the zambian people, under your excellency's leadership, have achieved remarkable successes in the struggle to oppose the interference, subversion and armed provocations by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to oppose racial discrimination, to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop national economy. in foreign affairs, the zambian government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes big-power hegemony, actively supports the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism, thus winning the admiration of the afro-asian countries and peoples. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the successes scored by the fraternal zambian people and sincerely wish you continuous new victories on the road of advance.

may the militant friendship between the chinese and zambian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries be continuously consolidated and developed.

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china
chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, october 23, 1971

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Consciously Uphold the Party's Centralized Leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 18, 1971)

Party member cadres of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang Military Region engaged in leadership work with the Party committees of some industrial and mining enterprises in Fushun municipality, maintaining the use of the principle of proletarian Party spirit in setting strict demands on themselves and consciously upholding the Party's centralized leadership, have enabled the Party organization to give better play to its role of a fighting bastion and lead the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses in a victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Many Party member cadres of this unit in 3-support and 2-military work have been chosen to take part in leadership work in support-the-Left units. Under this new situation, they have studied again such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Methods of Work of Party Committees," and looking back at the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party as well as the realities of work within their own units, deeply realized that the high degree of collective unity in our Party and firm militant solidarity is a magic formula for winning revolutionary victory over the enemies, that collective leadership is the highest principle of leadership in our Party and that conscious respect for and obedience to the Party's centralized leadership is a manifestation of the proletarian Party spirit. For this reason, they insist on doing the following in leadership squads of Party committees:

On important issues, they first carry out conscientious discussions within the Party committee, and after unity of thinking is achieved, to implement them in a conscientious manner. In the course of work, they consciously play the part of models in implementing the Party's decision, pay even greater attention to upholding resolutely the decisions adopted by the

majority, particularly under a situation when their own opinions are rejected. Moreover, they actively and conscientiously persevere in implementing these decisions and will not let anything affect their implementation of these decisions of the Party committee. Upon completion of the task, they also pay attention to making a timely report to the Party committee as well as persevere in making regular reports to the Party regarding their own thoughts. Since doing so they have further strengthened the centralized leadership of the Party committee as well as increased the fighting power of the Party.

Army cadre Chang Shih-wen, a member of the Party committee of the Building Material Industry Company of Fushun, used to work in a tar paper mill belonging to the company in the past. Having spent a long period of time among the workers, he was more familiar with the various aspects of the situation in this mill. Later, the Party committee of the company, upon investigation, decided to put him in charge of the work in the production section. Chang Shih-wen thought that as work in the production section was more complicated, he might not be able to handle the job properly, and was somewhat hesitant. However, upon thinking of Chairman Mao's teaching "A decision once having been made must be firmly implemented," he voluntarily criticized his own timidity, went deeply among the masses to conduct investigation and study, humbly learned from the working masses and local cadres, and slowly began to have a feel and grasp of the laws governing production. By vigorously grasping the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production, he invigorated the development of production and insured the better implementation of the decision of the Party committee of the company.

The Party member cadres of this unit engaged in leadership work with the Party committees of some industrial and mining enterprises of Fushun municipality have realized from practice that maintaining the principle of centralized leadership of the Party committee is not just a matter of implementing the Party's decision in a model manner, but work must be carried out in accordance with the formula of "unity-criticism-unity," and they must be bold in maintaining the correct principles. Upon investigation in the middle of this year, the Party committee of Fushun No. 1 Construction Company decided that in the preliminary evaluation of 4-good this year, it must adhere to the repudiation of revisionism and rectification and penetratingly carry out education on ideology and political line to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

One of the committee members, when organizing the personnel of a logistical department to carry out a preliminary 4-good evaluation, did not truly act in accordance with the Party committee's decision for lack of time. Upon discovering this problem, another Party committee member, an army representative on the revolutionary committee, immediately made a timely criticism and expressed his view, studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with him and acquainted him with the experience of company units in developing the 4-good movement. In that way, this committee member was

able to gain enlightenment and learn a lesson, immediately corrected his mistake, and made outstanding achievements during the implementation of the Party committee's decisions and in the preliminary rating of 4-good units.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." Army cadres engaged in Party committee work at various levels felt that, whether or not they could consciously respect and uphold centralized leadership in local Party committees was in the final analysis a question of establishing the proletarian world outlook. Only by vigorously grasping the remolding of world outlook could they, proceeding from the concept of strengthening the Party fundamentally, uphold the Party committees' centralized leadership. Taking the development of self-education activities for guarding against arrogance and complacency and advocating humility and prudence as an important means for remolding their personal world outlook, they maintained the use of the concept of one dividing into two in analyzing themselves and correctly handled the three following relations:

1. The relationship between the individual and the Party organization. To appear at all times in the role of an ordinary member in the Party organization and resolutely subordinate the individual to the organization.

2. The relationship between the individual and the masses. To believe firmly in "the masses are the real heroes," and never forget for a moment to learn from the masses and earnestly and truly be their pupils.

3. The relationship between the individual and the "squad members." To maintain the Party's principle of democratic centralism and carry out "rule by the voice of many" and not "rule by the voice of one man alone."

Owing to the fact that many comrades are able to set strict demands on themselves, conscientiously remold their world outlook and give full play to the style of humility and prudence, this has further strengthened the revolutionized construction of Party organizations of various units and stimulated the progress of various work.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Read and Study Seriously and Raise Our Consciousness in Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

Hsiang Hui (湘晖)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1971)

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, high and middle level leading cadres in Hunan enthusiastically responded to great leader Chairman Mao's call "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and stirred up an upsurge in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's philosophical works. As a result, the desire for study is now extensively increased and serious reading has become a fashion. Many comrades are initiated into reading Marxist and Leninist books and begin to realize the advantage of reading. Led by the leading cadres, the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is vigorously pushed forward and a vigorous situation is brought about on the entire political and ideological front.

We acquired the following experience in our study during the past year:

1. Incessantly Elevating the Understanding of Marxism-Leninism

Great leader Chairman Mao issued a call to the whole Party as early as more than 30 years ago: "Our task is to lead a great nation with a population of several hundred million to engage in an unprecedented great struggle. Therefore, for us the task of studying Marxist-Leninist theory extensively and penetratingly is an important question which must be solved immediately and which can be solved only when we work hard." In the new period of socialist revolution and socialist construction after the nation-wide liberation, Chairman Mao again pointed out emphatically: "We must teach the cadres some Marxism-Leninism--the more they learn about it the better" and "We must practice Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism." After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party Chairman Mao again issued a series of latest instructions concerning the study of Marxism-Leninism which called upon us to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism."

We must understand well the far-reaching and realistic significance of this series of great teachings by Chairman Mao, follow Chairman Mao's great strategic planning closely, realize that to study or not to study Marxism-Leninism is an important question that will decide whether we are to practice Marxism-Leninism or revisionism, an important question as to whether we can differentiate between true and false Marxism-Leninism, and an important question concerning the continuation of the revolution under

the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must incessantly increase our willingness to study Marxism-Leninism.

Some comrades separate the study of Marxism-Leninism from the study of Chairman Mao's works and some comrades consider the study of Marxism-Leninism a job for the theoreticians alone. All these are confused understanding. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat and under the new situation where the broad masses of revolutionaries have gradually grasped Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and turned them into an invincible and powerful ideological weapon, one of the common tricks used by the class enemies who are attempting in vain to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat is to attack and distort true Marxism from under a cloak of Marxism.

As great teacher Lenin pointed out long ago: "Victory of Marxist theory has forced the enemy to disguise themselves as Marxists." Chairman Mao also pointed out in his uncovering of the revisionists: They "too talk about Marxism and attack 'doctrinairism.' But what they attack is none other than the most fundamental thing in Marxism." Political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i are a gang of such crooked and crafty enemies. If we do not study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we shall be deceived, fail to distinguish between the correct line and the erroneous line and fail also to differentiate between true and false Marxism.

Some comrades think that since they have been making revolution for several decades under the Party and Chairman Mao, have a profound proletarian feeling toward the Party and Chairman Mao, practice materialism, and have practical experience, it does not matter much whether they study Marxism-Leninism or not. Some of them even think that they used to make revolution just the same without studying Marxism-Leninism.

During the cultural revolution many comrades summed up their own historical experience in making mistakes in connection with the struggle between the two lines in the Party and discovered that one of the main reasons for their making mistakes was their failure to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought well. Facts have proved that spontaneous materialism, simple class feeling and personal experience in work are not substitutes for line consciousness. Some comrades put it properly: "If we do not study Marxism-Leninism, we shall slip into metaphysics, practice idealism, act according to our own way in work, practice empiricism, divorce ourselves from the masses in our work style, practice bureaucratism, lose our political direction and practice opportunism." "The only way to do a better job in listening to Chairman Mao, following Chairman Mao closely forever, and making revolution vigorously is to study Marxism-Leninism well."

2. Combining the Study of Marxism-Leninism With the Study of Chairman Mao's Works

Everybody realizes that in his leadership over the great struggle of China's revolution and the great struggle against imperialism, against modern revisionism and against the reactionaries in various countries, great

leader Chairman Mao has combined the Marxist-Leninist universal truth with the concrete practice of China's revolution, and inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. The purpose of studying Marxism-Leninism and combining the study of Marxism-Leninsm with the study of Mao Tse-tung's works is to enable ourselves to do a better job in studying and mastering Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, in raising our consciousness of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in understanding and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen opposed the study of Chairman Mao's works under the cloak of "studying Marxism-Leninism" in a vain attempt to devalue the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, distort Marxism-Leninism and attain their aim of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We must continue to uncover and repudiate their towering crimes.

According to the experience of some units, the best way to combine the study of Marxism-Leninism with the study of Chairman Mao's works is to adopt the method of comparison: to study by comparing Marxist-Leninist basic works with Chairman Mao's basic works, study by comparing the basic viewpoints in Marxist-Leninist works with the basic viewpoints in Chairman Mao's works, study by comparing Marxist-Leninist repudiation of old revisionism with Chairman Mao's repudiation of modern revisionism, and see how Marx and Lenin propounded their theory and how Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed it.

For instance, they studied Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," by comparing it with Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From"? laying emphasis on the study of the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on the struggle between the two philosophical lines and Chairman Mao's writings on the class nature and practical nature of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, and making clear the principle of Party character in philosophy; the study of the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on the primary quality of matter and secondary quality of consciousness and Chairman Mao's writings on the primacy of practice so as to draw a clear line between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism; the study of Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on the identity of thinking and being and Chairman Mao's writings on the "two leaps" of knowledge to draw a clear line between dialectical materialism and mechanical materialism, vulgar materialism, etc. This has deepened their understanding of the fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist works, enabled them to understand the spiritual essence better, deepened their understanding of how Chairman Mao inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and intensified their profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao.

3. Developing the Revolutionary Spirit of Reading Assiduously

Marx pointed out: "In science there is no level and broad road; only those who climb up the rugged path fearlessly can hope to reach the

splendid summit." Some of the comrades do have some difficulties in reading Marxist and Leninist books because of their low cultural level, poor theoretical foundation and lack of knowledge on the history of the international communist movement. It is not consistent with reality if we refuse to admit the existence of difficulties. But the most important question is to face the difficulties squarely. The key to overcoming difficulties lies in the determination to study for the sake of making revolution, the revolutionary spirit of studying assiduously and working hard.

In connection with this question we must adopt an honest attitude and be willing to work hard. Some of the comrades who did so overcame their difficulties and achieved good results in study. On the other hand, some comrades gave up their study of Marxism-Leninism when they found it difficult to read original Marxist and Leninist books and relied upon reading of reference materials. In this way they seemed to have understood everything, but when they opened the original books, they still could not make heads or tails out of them. Consequently, we must maintain a proper relation between private study and guided study, between reading of original books and reading reference materials, between studying fundamental viewpoints and studying other things. It is necessary to have guided study and to read reference materials, but we must rely mainly on private study and reading of original books. This may seem to be slow, but actually this is the quickest method. As long as we can keep it up, we shall benefit from this method in due course. It is not only not difficult to master some elementary knowledge but also possible to have a good grasp of it.

4. Developing the Revolutionary Style of Study of Combining Theory with Practice

Chairman Mao taught us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it." To combine or not to combine theory with practice consistently is an important criterion for differentiating between true and false Marxism. Reading Marxist and Leninist books is like reading Chairman Mao's books; the only way to understand and apply what we learn and achieve good results in study is to combine study with the three great revolutionary struggles and our personal ideological reality.

Some comrades think that Marxist and Leninist books which deal with things of foreign lands and things of the past are far away from our realistic struggles and consequently they "cannot be hooked up together." But study made them realize that Marxist and Leninist books contain theories derived from historical experience and the reality of revolutionary struggle. The purpose of reading Marxist and Leninist books is to learn the great revolutionary teachers' standpoint, viewpoint and methods of observing and solving problems so as to sum up our realistic experience and direct present struggle.

The reality of the past year demonstrated that we could produce good results in studying Marxism-Leninism if we could closely combine study with practice. Some comrades feel they "cannot be hooked up together" mainly

because they have failed to learn many of the Marxist-Leninist basic viewpoints thoroughly and understand them deeply. Consequently we must emphasize reading seriously, combine reading with reality on the basis of learning the basic viewpoints and deepen understanding of the basic viewpoints in the course of combining reading with reality. We must also pay attention to opposing the tendency of working on terminology and concepts mechanically and the tendency of aiming at learning more at greater speed without seriously studying and understanding the basic viewpoints.

To develop the revolutionary style of study of combining theory with practice, we must use repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style as the guideline, keep in mind problems arising out of the struggle between the two lines, read seriously, combine reading with penetration into reality and conducting of investigation and study with the summing up of historical experiences and lessons, with the repudiation of old and new revisionism, and with the voluntary struggle against self-interest and the remolding of world outlook.

We must find our subjects of study from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, use Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books as a weapon, use revisionist preposterous theories as the target, and find their influence on our own thinking. After studying one viewpoint, we should repudiate revisionism once and explain or solve one realistic problem so as to increase our ability in differentiating between true and false Marxism gradually. At present we should emphasize the application of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism to continue to repudiate penetratingly idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers such as Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i, the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, the reactionary theory of productive forces above everything else and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. We must also repudiate in the course of learning and learn in the course of repudiating in combination with the positive and negative personal experiences acquired in our implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, dig out the ideological sources of Liu Shao-ch'i and company's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thoroughly eliminate its remnant poison, draw a distinct line between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism and raise our consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

5. No. 1 Men Must Take the Initiative To Study Seriously and Grasp Their Work

Chairman Mao taught us: "To become a good 'squad leader,' the secretary must learn and study well." Experience acquired in various localities proves that the way the No. 1 men study has an extremely important bearing on the study of "squad members." Where the No. 1 men take the initiative to study and grasp their work seriously the leadership squads would score great success in study and elevate themselves quickly. Where the No. 1 men do not do that the results of study was poor. To sum up, it means initiative and grasping of work.

Initiative means to take the initiative to study, apply, discuss and write. No. 1 men must take the initiative to study what they ask other people to study. They must also take the initiative to do whatever they ask other people to do. They must always advance ahead of the "squad members." This is the only way to discover problems, bring forth problems under the light, acquire experience and guide everybody in study. Teaching by deed is better than teaching by word. Exemplary action by the No. 1 men itself is very good initiative.

Grasping means, first of all, to grasp the giving of first priority to the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought before all other work. The No. 1 member must offer his energy and time to giving prominence to proletarian politics and grasping the fundamentals. Then it is the grasping of the style of study. No. 1 men must constantly take into consideration the new situation of the current class struggle at home and abroad, take into consideration what the broad masses of cadres and people think and take into consideration the aims of study. No. 1 men must link up reading with an analysis of the situation, leadership over work, and resolution of living ideas, assign topics for the "squad members" to study, give them direction, and guide everybody to unify theory with practice.

Then, finally, it is the grasping of the implementation of the system. No. 1 men must strive to make arrangements, conduct examination and sum up their work at every stage, familiarize themselves with the situation of study of the "squad members," regularly exercise supervision and examination, use their own experience in study to help everybody sum up their own, elevate experience and promptly exchange it in study and guide study into penetrating development.

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OUTSTANDING BRIGADE

Believe in the Masses, Rely on the Masses, Fully Mobilize the Activism of the Masses and Lead Them in Continuous Advance Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 18, 1971)

In writing a brilliant introductory note to the article "This Township Went Cooperative in Two Years," which reflected the perseverance of the people of Hsihsü in taking the socialist road in the book Upsurge of Socialism in China's Countryside, great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "The masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." For the past 16 years, the Party general branch of Hsihsü brigade in K'un-shan hsien, Kiangsu Province, bearing firmly in mind this great teaching of Chairman Mao, has resolutely and unswervingly believed in the masses, relied on the masses, fully mobilized the socialist activism of the masses and led them in a continuous advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to enable this brigade to become an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Kiangsu Province. Since 1962, the output of grain in the whole brigade has for nine consecutive years topped the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," supplied a large amount of commercial goods and grain to the state and made contributions toward revolution.

Hsihsü brigade is situated in a land of waterways south of the Yangtze. It is covered by a network of rivers and streams. The land is rich and fertile and the life of the commune members is comparatively affluent. After the great call of "In agriculture learn from Tachai" sounded by Chairman Mao, the cadres and masses there fervently discussed "How should Hsihsü learn from Tachai?" At that time there were two schools of thought among the cadres. Many of the cadres felt that taking the road of Tachai was an essential road for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and for the building of a socialist new countryside, so they must fully mobilize the masses and launch a vigorous mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. A small number of cadres felt that since they were in a fishing and rice producing district, and as conditions there differed from Tachai, they were afraid the masses might not be able to learn.

Actually was it a case of the masses not wishing to learn, or that cadres were lagging behind the masses? The Party general branch of the brigade, reflecting on the acute struggle between the two lines during the period of cooperation, studied over again Chairman Mao's brilliant "introductory note" and criticized the right conservative thinking that failed to see the activism of the masses, thus enabling the broad masses of cadres to gain a profound education.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching they went in droves deep among the masses, diligently searching for advanced ideas and experience from the masses. They noticed how the masses in the movement to learn from Tachai persevered in arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and showing

neither fear of hardship nor fatigue, brought about the appearance of many stirring deeds. Commune members of the No. 29 production team, showing not the slightest fear of cold, whipped up an upsurge in the cold and frigid weather for digging alluvial mud from the river and building farms by the sand banks. Commune members of the No. 31 production team, maintaining the study of the "three constantly read articles" and grasping class education, have greatly given play to socialist activism.

From the fiery mass struggle, the leading members of the Party general branch have taken rich political nourishment. They have summed up the experience of the No. 31 and the No. 29 production teams, convened on-the-spot meetings, fully mobilized the masses and launched a vigorous learn from Tachai upsurge in the whole brigade. The broad masses of commune members have advanced many rousing slogans for the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles" and pledged to make greater contributions to the revolution. The movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has progressed and advanced higher and higher and the grain output of the brigade kept on rising, with the output of single crop rice for the season topping the target set in the "Program."

Hsishü is continuing to advance on the road of learning from Tachai in agriculture, but the new problem is "how could they advance to a new level in learning from Tachai"? Some of the cadres suggested setting an example in capital farmland construction by building rows of drains and ditches, by building the raised paths in an orderly pattern and by bringing about "four transformations" in agriculture within three years. When the plan was submitted to the masses for discussion, it however met with opposition from them. Some of the cadres thereupon thought that the masses were afraid of hardship and lacked revolutionary fervor.

Was it really that way? With this question in mind, the leading members of the Party general branch studied over again Chairman Mao's brilliant "introductory note," and then went deeply among the masses to listen patiently to their complaints. Many definite ideas were advanced by the masses on the plan for capital farmland construction. Some said, "The bringing about of 'four transformations' in agriculture has always been our orientation, however the road must be taken step by step, and it must never interfere with the current year's production." Some said, "It will never do to try and learn from Tachai superficially, but we must learn from it fundamentally. Only by educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought can the study be raised to a new level."

The criticism of the masses has enabled the leading members of the Party general branch to be deeply educated. Based on the views of the masses, they drew up a new plan for learning from Tachai in agriculture, whipped up a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continued to advance on production in breadth and in depth, and because of that guaranteed the healthy progress and development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The leading members of the Party general branch of Hsihsü brigade have deeply realized from the practice of struggle that in order to give full play to the socialist activism of the masses, they must vigorously grasp the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people.

The No. 33 production team of this brigade used to be a backward unit. Last spring, Chang Chung-yün, the secretary of the Party general branch carried his bed-roll and moved into the No. 33 production team, determined to change the face of this team. Filled with fervor he labored alongside the masses, studied together with them and fervently propagated to them the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress" as well as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the basis of actual condition of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in this team, he organized the masses to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and vigorously criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle." The awareness of the broad masses of commune members was heightened, their eyes became brighter and they exposed the crime of rich peasant elements of carrying out bourgeois activities. The cadres of the production team had also overcome their serious peace-benumbed ideas and led the masses in a vigorous attack against the sabotage activities of the class enemies. The potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism of the masses was brought into play, an excellent situation prevailed in revolution and production, and the output of rice last year showed a vigorous increase of 60 percent.

In the process of educating the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party general branch of Hsihsü brigade pays attention to promoting the active factor and overcoming the passive factor in the masses and letting the masses educate themselves.

Last spring, a capitalist tendency appeared in the No. 9 production team. The leading members of the Party general branch of the brigade thereupon went deep into this team, mobilized the masses and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. At the same time, marshalling the activists who maintained the socialist road, they sent them to do ideological work on the backward commune members, and also to speak of their personal experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at mass meetings. The discussion and application meetings of the activists provided the broad masses of commune members with a lively lesson on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In great numbers the commune members rose to combat self and repudiate revisionism, actively criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandize as "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, and an upsurge in living study and application of "the three constantly read articles" was swiftly launched in the whole brigade which led to the continual appearance of outstanding personalities and deeds, opposition to erroneous tendencies by everyone and an unprecedented upsurge in socialist activism. The Party general branch of the brigade made a timely summing up of the experience of this team and was able to set in motion a penetrating development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole brigade.

By maintaining the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, the Party general branch of Hsihsü brigade has further stirred up the socialist activism of the masses and they are vigorously grasping revolution, actively stimulating production and boldly advancing. The leading members of the Party general branch of the brigade are of the opinion that the higher the activism of the masses, the more it is necessary to cherish the activism of the masses, for only in that manner can the masses always maintain vigorous revolutionary will and score still greater victories in the three great revolutionary movements.

For the past several years, the area planted to double crop rice in Hsihsü brigade has been expanding. The broad mass of commune members, giving play to their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, rose early and went to bed late, struggled for every second and struggled arduously.

In February this year, when discussing the brigade's plan for planting, many of the commune members actively suggested with revolutionary vigor increasing the planting area for double crop rice from the 40 percent of last year to 80 percent. The revolutionary activism of the masses provided the leading members of the Party general branch with a great incentive.

However they also noticed that because of the small population compared with the large land area in Hsihsü brigade, the concentration of farm work during the double rush season and the intensity of labor, quite a bit of difficulty would also be encountered in making arrangements for the use of fertilizer and crop rotation. If they did not take into consideration objective conditions and took too big a step they would certainly affect the output of double crop rice and dampen the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. Therefore in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway," they went to the various production teams to carry out investigation and study in a practical and down to earth manner, mobilized the masses to launch thorough discussions, and instructed them so that they would not only see the advantage of increasing the planting area for double crop rice, but also take into full consideration the various difficulties which might be encountered.

By means of repeated discussions by the cadres and the masses, they finally decided that the planting area for double crop rice in the whole brigade should only account for 56 percent of the total area, and each production team might make slight adjustments in one direction or another based on its own conditions. Since the plan proceeds from reality, during the busy period of farm work for the growing and transplanting of rice seedlings of early double crop rice, each production team has still sufficient labor for post planting supervision of summer produce and for harvesting and threshing to guarantee bumper yield and bumper harvest, and at the same time also prepare adequate fertilizer for the early rice so that the unit area yield and total yield of early rice could be higher than that of last year.

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WOMEN'S WORK

CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee of T'ungch'eng Hsien Steps Up Its Work on the Training and Education of Female Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1971)

(NCNA Hofei, October 17) The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of T'ungch'eng hsien, Anhwei Province, have stepped up their training of woman cadres in leadership squads at various levels and enabled them to grow up healthily in the three great revolutionary struggles.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a group of female Communist Party members, Young Communist League members and outstanding women among the poor and lower-middle peasants joined leadership squads at various levels. They studied assiduously, worked hard, linked themselves up with the masses, and added new blood to leadership squads at various levels.

T'ungch'eng hsien considers the stepping up of the grasping of the training of woman cadres an important question in doing a good job in the ideological and organizational building of leadership squads at various levels. Principal responsible persons of the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien convene woman cadres symposiums to listen to their views. They show concern over them politically and help them with their work. Candidates are carefully selected to fill vacant positions of woman cadres existing in leadership squads at various levels.

The CCP committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien also take care to send woman cadres to the three great revolutionary struggles in conjunction with work in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation to withstand the storm and acquire experience. Once the hsien sent a woman cadre with a worker's background to lead a propaganda team to Ch'engkuan chen to help develop the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. Since this woman cadre never took charge of any work independently before, there were two different reactions at that time: Some people thought class struggle in Ch'engkuan chen was very complex, therefore a woman leader could not handle the job and a man should be sent. Another view was that this woman cadre was very daring and she was capable of handling the situation. The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of the hsien thought these two views reflected the two prejudices in the training and employment of woman cadres, namely: fear to give them a free hand and washing of one's hands with regard to woman cadres. Neither view is favorable to the cultivation of woman cadres.

Later the hsien sent a cadre along to serve as her assistant so that work could be developed by letting the old lead the new. Furthermore, the principal responsible person of the hsien also regularly gave concrete directions and helped her to sum up experience. As a result, Ch'engkuan

chen became a relatively good unit in the chen of the hsien in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and this woman cadre also grew up and acquired much experience in struggle.

In addition to giving a free hand to the employment of woman cadres, the CCP committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien also strictly require the woman cadres to remold their world outlook and incessantly raise their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

There is an alternate member in the hsien CCP committee who is a "bare-footed doctor." She generally works very hard, but sometimes she is zealous and sometimes not. Some people think it hard enough to make a young woman work enthusiastically at ordinary times so it does not matter if she has some shortcomings. But the leadership squads of the hsien and communes thought these shortcomings of hers showed that she was not firm enough in serving the people wholeheartedly and therefore it should step up its help to her and enable her to grow up well.

Later leading comrades of the hsien and communes repeatedly held heart-to-heart talks with her to help her raise her consciousness. After being educated, this woman cadre became more enthusiastic in her work and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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FARM MACHINES

East China Hsien Sets Up Farm Machinery Industry

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 25, 1971)

taiho county at the foot of chingkang mountains in the east china province of kiangsi has developed the farm machinery industry on the basis of local natural conditions. the county has achieved remarkable success in this by conscientiously implementing chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" and mobilizing the masses.

the county now has 8,600 transplanters, 8,400 threshers, 21,000 harvesting implements and 260 tractors of various types. in addition, it has set up 29 small factories to make and repair transplanters, threshers, tractors and other agricultural machines, as well as tractor-drawn implements and ball bearings. the communes and production brigades also run 47 undertakings for similar purposes.

the county has a considerable amount of land but limited manpower. it mainly grows paddy rice. after the people's communes were set up in 1958, the county went in for mechanization of agriculture, and by its collective strength built more than ten small factories for making farm machines. this was later hampered by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members were determined to mechanize agriculture step by step. the county committee of the chinese communist party mobilized the masses to run small iron and steel mills, coal mines, machinery plants and hydro-electric power stations and make transplanters and threshers and other farm machines.

the county adheres to the principle of concentrating mainly on the production of small items, starting from indigenous methods and ensuring the simultaneous development of mechanization and semi-mechanization. the communes and production brigades use local material, such as bamboo and timber, to make auxiliary machine parts, while the county-run factories make the main parts. in this way the county brings the initiative of the masses into play.

though lacking equipment and technique, the workers and handicraftsmen were determined to do a good job. they made agricultural machines while learning and brought some products to the countryside to get the opinions of the peasants, thus raising their technical level rapidly. in the second half of last year, the county made more than 6,000 transplanters and many harvesting implements.

the county also built a tractor making and repair plant. since the equipment and technique were limited, the peasants had to have their tractors overhauled in other counties. how could the situation be changed quickly? the workers were encouraged when they

recalled how chairman mao led the armymen and people in the chingkangshan area in starting from scratch to produce weapons by their own efforts in the years of the revolutionary war. carrying on the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle displayed by the veteran red army men, they themselves built the factory buildings and made the machines they needed. they have made 116 technical innovations since the beginning of this year. the workers not only repair and overhaul tractors for the county's peasants, but also have trial-produced 75 tractors and over 100 diesel engines to suit local conditions.

the county has also paid attention to training technicians from the peasants. the county and the people's communes organize the peasants in study classes in slack seasons to study chairman mao's works as well as how to handle and repair farm machines. the county has now some 600 tractor drivers.

total output of grain in 1970 was 28.5 per cent higher than in 1969, the best harvest in local history.

the rice transplanters were used on over 50 per cent of the county's paddy fields and improved harvesting implements on more than 40 per cent of the farmland this year. more land was ploughed by machine.

PRODUCTION TEAMS

East China Production Team Wrests High Grain Yields from Saline Land

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 25, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team in kiangsu province, east china, have gathered high food crop yields on what was heavily saline land. they achieved this by studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking.

they got 15 tons per hectare on a catch cropping system last year. output of the catch crops barley and maize averaged nearly 15 tons per hectare this year. a good harvest of sweet potato, a third catch crop, is in sight.

the land of the production team, situated in sheyang county along the trunk canal of the irrigation network in northern kiangsu province, was still badly saline a few years ago and it was dissected into hundreds of plots by deep gullies. the per-hectare grain yield was not more than 0.75 tons and cotton, 75 kilogrammes (ginned). the peasants eked out an income by extracting saltpetre from the soil.

communist party member and head of the team pa yi-kai made up his mind to change the poor farming conditions and contribute to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. he repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china", visited the

commune members at home and convinced them of the need to go forward along the road of socialism indicated by chairman mao. he called a meeting of party members, cadres and activists among the poor and lower-middle peasants to discuss how to change the team's natural surroundings. poor peasant tang tsun-mo said with great feeling: "we poor people hadn't any land in the old society. today, thanks to chairman mao, we have a large tract of land. we will fail to live up to the expectations of chairman mao if we do not try hard to transform this land." the team leader saw that the masses had a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. he was greatly encouraged and said with confidence: "the 'foolish old man' removed the mountains, so why can't we transform our saline land?"

a battle to transform a piece of seven hectares of saline land started. the members of the team pledged to make it yield grain.

it was necessary to dig drainage ditches to wash out the salt and raise the level of land. in bitter winter the team members dug at the frozen earth with picks, and then raised the lumps, some weighing half a ton each, with big wooden levers. party member chi yung-chih was at the forefront of the work. he worked so hard that the skin on his hands cracked and bled.

after working hard during several winters and springs, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the team raised six hectares of land by one foot, turning the saline soil into fertile farmland. then they undertook farmland capital construction. the team dug seven trunk canals and 12 medium-sized ones, cleared away 36 large mounds of earth and filled in more than 20 big cesspools. thus the scattered saline plots were transformed into neat fields that give stable high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. in 1966 the average per-unit grain yield surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and the per-hectare ginned cotton yield topped 0.75 tons.

inspired by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and team members were resolved to get an even higher grain output. they experimented with the methods of growing three crops in one year on dry land by drawing on the experience of other areas working paddy fields, taking into account local water conservation and soil conditions.

transformation of one wheat and one maize crop in a year into three crops is a revolution in production. a scientific research group composed of cadres, experienced peasants and technicians, was formed. it started experiments taking into account the number of frost-free days locally. they decided to grow two maize crops or one crop of maize and one of sweet potato, after the barley harvest.

in 1966 they made their first experiment but did not achieve the expected results. the leaders of the team organized the commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success". through this they realized that although output had not been high, it verified the possibility of growing

three crops in one year in their arid land. they had failed to handle correctly the contradictions of sunlight and water for the different crops on the same land.

they summed up their experience and in 1967 began to use chairman mao's philosophic thinking to guide their scientific experiment. after three years of hard efforts, they found ways to reap high yields of maize and sweet potatoes and improve the catch crop method. the production team decided in 1970 to concentrate on barley, maize and sweet potatoes and got over 15 tons per hectare. this encouraged the commune members to press ahead. last autumn, they decided to raise the per-hectare yield of a single summer crop to six tons. since they had reaped good harvests for years running, some people were conceited and complacent and did not want to try. the leaders of the team mobilized the masses to oppose these tendencies and did a better job in ideological education. this laid a solid foundation for better harvests in the coming year.

when the barley was in the jointing stage this spring, they found that some plants had excessive vegetative growth. the revolutionary leading group of the team mobilized the masses quickly to discuss how to overcome this. they decided to prune off the excessive growth on some four hectares.

this was hard to do in a few days since the work must be done in the early morning when the leaves were wet with dew. they had to be careful to prune off the right amount so that the plants would not be damaged. cadres and commune members of the production team went to the fields before dawn. they inspected each plant before pruning. their clothes were wet with dew and their hands became blistered, but they kept on. they also applied other methods. the excessive growth was stopped and the barley grew very well. they reaped an excellent barley harvest this year on more than 10 hectares, with a per-hectare yield of over 7.5 tons.

in order to increase the output of dry crops on large areas and catch up with the production level south of the yangtze river, the northern kiangsu province is publicizing the experience of this production team.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND EGYPT

Photo Exhibition on China Opens in Alexandria

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 23, 1971)

the photo exhibition, "socialist china in advance", jointly sponsored by the alexandria governorate and the chinese embassy in cairo opened in alexandria, egypt's second largest city, this evening. fouad mohiddine, governor of the alexandria governorate, was present at the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

among the more than 800 persons present at the opening ceremony were kader mahmoud, director general of regional tourism in alexandria, diplomatic officials from consulates of various countries and palestinian friends in alexandria.

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min and consul pi wu-chen of the chinese consulate general in alexandria were also present.

after seeing the photos on display, governor fouad mohiddine said, "the exhibition left a deep impression on me because it expresses the great advance made by the chinese people and the tremendous changes that have taken place in china." many egyptian and palestinian visitors praised the achievements in socialist construction made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Iranian Shahanshah on Iran's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, expressing warm congratulations on iran's national day. the message reads in full as follows:

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi,
the shahanshah of iran

tehran

on the occasion of the national day of iran, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people,

express warm congratulations to your imperial majesty and to the iranian government and people.

may the relations between china and iran continuously develop on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. may the friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples grow daily.

may your imperial majesty enjoy good health.

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

/ peking, october 25, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Iranian Prime Minister on Iran's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of the imperial government of iran, expressing hearty congratulations on the national day of iran. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency amir abbas hoveyda,
prime minister of the imperial government of iran

tehran

on the occasion of the national day of iran, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express my hearty congratulations to the iranian government and people.

may the friendly relations between china and iran and the friendship between the two peoples develop daily. may iran enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

/ peking, october 25, 1971

CHINA AND JAPAN

Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Japanese Osaka Workers' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader of the japanese osaka workers' friendship delegation genjiro yamaguchi, deputy leaders nariaki inoue, kazuo kitabata, shiro shimoichi and yoichiro yunde, secretary general yoshihide kato and deputy secretaries general tadahide takatsuka and masaru shigino, and all the members of the delegation they are leading.

present at the meeting were leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the china international travel service and other organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, wang chun-ming, hsu chung-ching, lin li-yun, tuan yun and yuan ya-ying.

Delegates of Japanese Sports Delegation Arrive in Peking to Attend Meeting of AATTFIT Sponsor Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

mori takeshi and some other delegates of the japanese sports delegation arrived here by air this evening to attend the meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

some players of the japanese table tennis delegation arrived here on board the same plane to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport to warmly welcome them were chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee and leading members of departments concerned pan chin-kang and no chieh, as well as chinese table tennis players lin nui-ching and liang li-chen.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Visits Shaoshan and Changsha

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 24, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, left here for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon after concluding a visit to shaoshan and changsha. the delegation is accompanied by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, who was with the delegation on its visit left changsha by the same plane.

the malian military delegation arrived in changsha from peking by air on the morning of the 23rd. that evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the hunan provincial command of the p.l.a. gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished malian guests. yang ta-yi, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. provincial command, and minister kissima doukara spoke at the banquet. they said that the chinese and malian people would sympathize with and encourage and support each other to seize new victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. they wished that the militant friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and mali would be constantly consolidated and developed.

minister doukara and other distinguished malian guests made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. during their stay in changsha, the distinguished malian guests also visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

upon its arrival in and departure from changsha, the malian military delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. provincial command, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking to Attend Meeting of AATTFIT Sponsor Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

a sports delegation from mauritius led by c.h.l. yiptong arrived here by air this evening to attend the meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of organizations concerned pan chih-kang and ho chieh, as well as chinese table tennis players lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Vice Minister Chen Chieh Meet Delegation of National Mexico City Chamber of Commerce

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the national mexico city chamber of commerce led by miguel m. blasquez, president of the chamber.

present at the meeting were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned peng chin-po, wang wen-lin, li chuan, chen teh-ho and shen yun-ao.

Delegation of National Mexico City Chamber of Commerce Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

the delegation of the national mexico city chamber of commerce led by miguel m. blasquez left here by plane for home via kwangchow today. the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chuan, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Organizations Give Banquet Marking 21st Anniversary of CPV Entry into War in Korea

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 24, 1971)

the korean committee for foreign cultural relations and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association gave a banquet here yesterday evening to mark the 21st anniversary (october 25) of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers (c.p.v.) into war in korea.

present at the banquet were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea and chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; kim gwan soo, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade; officers of the people's army and responsible members of various departments concerned.

guests present included li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k.; ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korea-china side of the korean military armistice commission; and chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea.

other guests present were all members of the chinese team escorting the gifts of animals and plant seeds to korea led by chu yu-hsueh and li chang-teh and all members of the second chinese visiting group to korea headed by chu li and chu wan-kuo.

on the rostrum of the hall were huge portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the national flags of korea and china.

speaking at the banquet, vice-chairman kim gwan soo said, "though more than 20 years have passed, we korean people can still remember the arduous days of the fatherland liberation war when the c.p.v. combatants organized and dispatched personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, helped us with their blood. their brilliant heroic exploits are still fresh in our memory".

he continued, "holding high the militant banner of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, the c.p.v. fighters who hurried to the battlefield in korea respected the workers' party and the government of korea, the korean people and their great leader just as they did to their own country, people and leader. they carried out to the letter the teachings of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, that they should "love and protect every mountain and stream, every blade of grass and tree in korea", and maintained throughout the honour of an internationalist fighter under whatever difficult circumstances.

he said, "the immortal exploits performed by the fraternal chinese people's volunteers on the korean battlefield and the firm unity between the korean and chinese people displayed in the fierce war against aggressors are a vivid example of proletarian internationalism which opened an ever-glorious new page in the annals of friendship between our two peoples."

after sternly condemning u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for their intensified arms expansion and war preparations, their scheme to unleash a new war of aggression and their blatant pursuance of a hostile policy towards the korean and chinese people, comrade kim gwan soo said, "the present situation requires the korean and chinese people as well as all people in revolutionary countries in asia to unite more firmly to smash the ferocious policy of war and aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

he said, "the korean people will, as they always did in the past, hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, unite closely with the chinese people and continue to fight tenaciously against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

in his speech, ambassador li yun-chuan said, "the chinese and korean peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and dear brothers. korean revolutionaries had supported and rendered help to the chinese revolutionary struggle. during the anti-japanese war in particular, many fine sons and daughters of korea laid down their lives for the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and for opposing the common enemy."

comrade li yun-chuan said, "when fighting in korea, the chinese people's volunteers received tremendous support and assistance in every field from the korean party, government and people, which had guaranteed the successful accomplishment of their combat duty. the chinese people are grateful for this and will remember it forever."

he said, "today, the korean people, holding high the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. revolutionary banner, with rifle in one hand and sickle or hammer in the other, have repeatedly frustrated armed provocations from u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique and stepped up their preparedness against war, ready to annihilate at any time the enemy who dare to come. the korean people never forget for a moment their compatriots in south korea who are struggling in misery. they are waging an undaunted struggle for the early independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the south korean people are also struggling for freedom, liberation and the fatherland's reunification. recently south korean students and youth have once again kindled a raging flame of struggle against the fascist rule of u.s. imperialism and pak jung hi. - the chinese people firmly support the entire korean people in their just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland."

referring to the militant friendship cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people in the protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemy, he said, "this friendship of ours is personally

forged by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and cannot be undermined by anyone. we are overjoyed that this friendship between the peoples of our two countries has been further strengthened and developed today in the political, military, economic, cultural and other fields. no matter what may happen in the world in the future, the chinese people will forever unite with the fraternal korean people, fight together with them and win victory together with them."

the speeches of kim gwan sop and li yun-chuan were warmly applauded by the participants.

the banquet proceeded in an enthusiastic atmosphere of militant unity from beginning to end.

after the banquet, the korean colour documentary "the chinese people's friendship delegation visits korea" was shown.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Gives First Performance of Revolutionary Opera "The Sea of Blood" in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 25, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea gave its premiere performance of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" in nanking this evening. the performance was warmly received by an audience of more than 3,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

attending the performance were leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee wu ta-sheng, wang liu-sheng, peng chung, yang kuang-li, chiang ko, hsiao yung-yin and fang min as well as combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and relatives of fallen c.p.v. heroes.

before the performance, comrades wu ta-sheng, wang liu-sheng and others met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with sin in ha, leader, and kim hyong won and chong chun hwan, deputy leaders, of the opera troupe, and yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

the performance drew round after round of warm applause from the audience. at the end of the performance, wu ta-sheng, wang liu-sheng and others went up stage, warmly shook hands with the artistes and, presenting them with a basket of flowers, warmly congratulated them on their success.

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea arrived in nanking from shenyang by special train on the 23rd. the troupe was warmly welcomed at the railway station by yang kuang-li, a leading member of the kiangsu provincial

revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned as well as more than one thousand literary and art workers and revolutionary people.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a reception on the evening of the 23rd to warmly welcome all the comrades on the opera troupe. comrades wu ta-sheng, wang liu-sheng, peng chung, yang kuang-li, chiang ko and fang min and representatives of literary and art workers attended the reception.

comrade wu ta-sheng and leader of the opera troupe sin in ha made warm speeches at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people.

in his speech, comrade wu ta-sheng paid a high tribute to the heroic korean people who have dealt head-on blows at the schemes of aggression and war provocations of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and their lackey the pak jung hi clique and won brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said: under the guidance of the revolutionary idea on literature and art of the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung, the korean revolutionary literary and art workers have gone deep into the masses and reality and created many fine works which have revolutionary and militant ideological content and are integrated with national forms. they have made splendid achievements in educating the people in glorious revolutionary tradition and communist spirit.

comrade wu ta-sheng said: the art troupe's performance tour of nanking has provided us with a fine opportunity to learn from it. he stressed that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea are sealed in blood, long tested and indestructible. he declared: in line with chairman mao's teachings, the people of kiangsu province, alongside with the people of the whole country, will always unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal korean people in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

troupe leader sin in ha in his speech conveyed warm and militant greetings of the korean people and literary and art workers to the fraternal chinese people and the people and literary and art workers of nanking. he said: under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people and literary and art workers have implemented the programmatic tasks which he advanced at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party and are now carrying out with ever more vigorous efforts the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent unification of their fatherland.

he said: the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and literary and art workers of korea and china have been founded and nurtured personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. therefore, no force can break or destroy them. the korean people and literary and art workers treasure the great, militant friendship and unity cemented in blood between the korean and chinese people and will do all they can to strengthen and develop this friendship and unity.

DPRK Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking to Attend Meeting of AATTFIT Sponsor Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

a sports delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by son kil chon arrived here by train this morning. the delegation has come to attend the meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the railway station to warmly welcome the delegation were chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and hou chieh, a leading member of an organization concerned, and lin hui-ching, liang li-chen and wang ta-yung, chinese table tennis players.

also present at the railway station were li gyong su, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking, and ro dong nyon and hwang gum sok, members of the korean table tennis delegation who had arrived here earlier.

Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Keng Piao and Ni Chih-fu Meet Delegation of Socialist Working Youth League of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met all the members of the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by comrade o gwang taek. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting are: kim sung guk, kwon song chol and bae myong gyu, and assistant of the delegation kang ri hwang.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and choi bong chol, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, were present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned shen chien, yang yu-heng, hsieh ching-yi, hsiao huang, shih yung-lu, yang chun-cheng, tsui lung-hao, and lu hui-hsiang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Attache in Peking Gives Reception to Mark Romanian Armed Forces Day Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, gave a reception here today to mark the 27th anniversary of the romanian armed forces day.

present at the reception were:

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of p.l.a. general departments, the various services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison wang hsin-ting, tsao li-huai, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, pan yen, sung cheng-chih, huang tsu-hua, liu yueh-sheng, kuo yen-lin, wang yi, wang yi-chih and chu kai-yin; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, feng hsuan, han tsung-cheng, chou jung-kuo, ma chia-chun, kao lu and li lien-ching.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma attended.

at the reception, the chinese and romanian comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and romania.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and military attaches of embassies of various countries in peking.

two romanian films were shown after the reception.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Leaves Hangchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 25, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general dinu stelian left here for peking by special train today after concluding a performance tour of hangchow.

during its stay here, the art troupe presented romanian songs and dances. it visited the tungfanghung silk mill in hangchow, made a boat excursion on the west lake and went to nearby scenic spots and places of historical interest. it was accorded a warm welcome by the masses.

upon its departure from hangchow, the romanian army "doena" art troupe was warmly seen off at the railway station by wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, wan chen-hsi, a leading member of the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and wang shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic came to a successful close here today in an atmosphere of profound friendship between the people of china and romania.

imbued with deep friendly feelings for the fraternal romanian people, over 400,000 people from factories, people's communes, offices, schools, people's liberation army units and from other walks of life in peking have visited the exhibition since it opened on the 11th of this month. they paid a high tribute to the romanian people who, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, have opposed imperialist power politics, persisted in independence and self-reliance and achieved tremendous successes in industrial production and construction. they warmly praised the militant friendship forged between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of china and romania on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

while the exhibition was on the run, chinese and romanian workers and technicians exchanged their experience and had other friendly activities.

China Dance Drama Troupe Presents "White-Haired Girl" in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 25, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe presented, to the warm welcome of the audience, the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" at the bucharest opera theatre yesterday evening.

present to see the performance were dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education, leonte rautu, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, miron constantinescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and rector of the academy of social and political

sciences, ion brad, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education, vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as cadres of various departments and personages of literary and art circles in the capital.

comrade dumitru popescu saw the performance in the company of chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and chou chiu-yeh, head of the china dance drama troupe.

after the performance, comrade dumitru popescu presented a basket of flowers to the chinese artists and congratulated them on the success of the performance.

Romanian Leader Gives Cocktail Party in Honor of China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 23, 1971)

comrade dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education, gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening in honour of all members of the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads.

present at the party were dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee, first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; miron constantinescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and rector of the academy of social and political sciences; mihai gere, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; ion brad and ion dodu balan, vice-chairmen of the council of socialist culture and education; vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as responsible members of the literary and art circles and artists of bucharest.

present also were chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and staff members of the chinese embassy here.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Somalia's Jowhar Rice-Tobacco Experimental Station

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 24, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, paid a visit today to the experimental station for rice and tobacco in jowhar, somalia.

accompanying the delegation were abdurahman mohamed hassan, secretary of state for agriculture of somalia, majio warsame hersi faran, development officer of the jowhar district, and other somali officials and officers.

the delegation was also accompanied by fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia.

upon its arrival at the jowhar town, the chinese delegation was accorded a rousing welcome by several thousand people lining the main street of the town. the welcoming crowds shouted, "the somali and chinese peoples are brothers", "long live the somali-chinese friendship" and other slogans.

in a speech at the experimental station, abdurahman mohamed hassan expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation. he said that chinese experts, following chairman mao's teachings, worked hard together with the somalis at the station and that their work had achieved fruitful results.

the secretary of state said, "president of the somali supreme revolutionary council mohamed siad barre has called on the somali people to rely on themselves in building somalia." "by our own hands and work, we need nothing from imperialism and colonialism," he added.

the somali secretary of state ended his speech by shouting "long live the friendship between somalia and china exclamation" and "long live the close cooperation between somalia and china exclamation"

in his short reply, minister sha feng expressed congratulations on the great achievements made by the somali people under the leadership of president siad. wishing the somali government and people greater successes in their future construction, he thanked the somali government and people for their cooperation and help to the chinese technical personnel working in somalia. he wished for further cooperation and strengthened friendship between the two countries.

then, the chinese delegation went round to see the station in the company of the hosts. after that, the development officer of the jowhar district gave a dinner in honour of the chinese friends.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Ambassador Chivunga Gives Reception to Mark Seventh Independence Anniversary of Republic of Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1971)

j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here today to warmly celebrate the seventh anniversary of the independence day of the republic of zambia.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

ambassador j.k. chivunga and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and zambia.

ambassador chivunga in his speech stressed that political independence was the only key to economic independence and that the two resulted in real independence. he said: since october 24, 1964, the zambian people have achieved quite a few things which they can justifiably be proud of.

the ambassador thanked the chinese friends for their co-operation on the vital project of the tanzania-zambia railway. he said: this railway has brought about that unshakable understanding and co-operation between the zambian and the chinese peoples. he condemned imperialism and the south african government of fascists and racialists for plotting to commit acts of violence and sabotage against zambia.

the ambassador said: zambia will do all she can to see that every inch of soil of africa is liberated. without south africa, mozambique, zimbabwe, angola and guinea (bissau) being free, zambia is indeed not free. we recognize that the forces of imperialism are powerful but, as the great leader chairman mao tsetung says, "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

ambassador chivunga reaffirmed the consistent stand of the zambian government, that is, hand back to the chinese people their seat in the united nations and to expel unconditionally the chiang kai-shek clique.

the ambassador said: we also condemn without any reserve the war of aggression in indo-china, just as we do with regard to the partitioning of korea. we unreservedly support and recognize the government of prince norodom sihanouk, the only chief of state of cambodia. the work of the imperialists in march last year is bound to fail. khmer people under the leadership of prince sihanouk will not die for nothing. the expansionist tendencies of israel, supported by

imperialist forces, is something we cannot support either. we hold very strongly the view that israel should withdraw from all arab land seized in 1967 and that all palestinian people should be allowed to return home in peace and dignity.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei in his speech extended warm festive congratulations to the zambian government and people.

he said: the republic of zambia is a brilliant banner of the african people in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. in the past seven years, the zambian government and people led by president kaunda have victoriously carried out unremitting struggles to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. in national construction, the zambian government and people, acting in accordance with the principle of independence and self-reliance, have been liquidating the colonialist economic forces step by step and working hard to develop their national economy and culture and have achieved marked successes. in international affairs, the zambian government has all along pursued a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, persistently opposed imperialism and colonialism, and big power hegemony, firmly supported the arab people and the indochinese peoples in their struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, firmly supported the south african people in opposing the barbarous racial discrimination practised by the white racist regime and firmly supported the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau) and zimbabwe in their just struggles against colonialism. this stand of defying brute force and upholding justice adopted by the zambian government and people has won warm support and praise from the broad masses of the asian and african peoples. the chinese government and people rejoice over the successes scored by the zambian government and people in various fields and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories along their road of national independence and development.

the acting foreign minister said: recently, the white racist regime in south africa flagrantly dispatched its armed forces to encroach upon the territory of zambia, arousing indignant condemnation and firm opposition from the zambian and other african peoples, and the people of various countries in the world. the chinese government and people give their resolute support to and express solidarity with the zambian government and people in their just struggle against the aggressive acts perpetrated by the white racist regime in south africa. we are deeply convinced that, united as one, the zambian people will certainly smash any aggressive scheme by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the south african white racists.

chi peng-fei said in conclusion: with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zambia have been continuously consolidated and strengthened. we sincerely thank the zambian government for its just stand on the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the united nations. we believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

which are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, will surely develop further.

also present were leading members of departments concerned wang shu-sheng, fang yi, yang chieh, li chiang, kuo lu, chang ling-pin, tsao li-huai, wang ti-kang, pan yen, yuan hua-ping, mao hung-hsiang, tiao ping-chang, chen hsin-jen, wu yin-hsien, shen tien-chih and yao hsiao-cheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity and the Party's Centralized Leadership

- The CCP Tungchih hsien committee seriously carries out democratic centralism in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings

A closely-knit entity, the "squad" of the hsien Party committee leads the people of the whole hsien in forging triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 19, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei, October 18) Inspired by the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Unite and win still greater victories," the Party committee of Tungchih hsien, Anhwei Province, has seriously carried out the Party's system of democratic centralism and strengthened the unity of the "squad" of the hsien Party committee on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The object of bringing members of the Party committee in step with one another and making them fight in unity is attained. The people of the whole hsien are being led in forging triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership for the whole people of China. Without such a core, the socialist enterprise can get nowhere." In the Party Constitution, it is clearly stated that the Party's organizational principle is democratic centralism. After the establishment of the Tungchih hsien Party committee, the "squad" was organized in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teachings and the provisions of the Party Constitution. The crime of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers of sabotaging the Party's system of democratic centralism and the Party's centralized leadership was vigorously

criticized. Previous experiences acquired and lessons learned by the old hsien Party committee were summed up. Everyone was made to understand: whether the Party's system of democratic centralism is implemented or not is a struggle between the two lines and two ways of thinking. It is a major question bearing on whether we can strengthen Party leadership and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, the hsien Party committee worked toward conscious execution of the Party's system of democratic centralism as an important matter in the revolutionization of the leading squad. From "squad leaders" to committee members, irrespective of the length of time of one's participation in revolution, or of one's high or low rank, everyone placed himself under the unified leadership of the Party organization as a part of the whole.

Two members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee were responsible persons of the militia department. They acted in accordance with the Party's organizational principles. All matters concerning the militia were referred to the hsien Party committee for proper instructions and reported accordingly. They said that just because they were both standing committee members of the hsien Party committee and responsible persons of the militia department, they must more consciously support the Party's centralized leadership. Owing to the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee, the hsien gave a relatively good showing in the performance of militia work and other work.

A deputy secretary of the Party hsien committee was originally a young cadre of a commune. A standing committee member of the hsien Party committee happened to be his former "superior." These two comrades worked together, strengthening continuously their regard for the Party and getting rid of all selfish and impure thoughts. They did everything with the Party's interests in mind. They learned from each other and helped each other in a joint effort toward the proper performance of work. Every time the standing committee member went downward to check the state of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, he always on his own initiative solicited the views of the deputy secretary and briefed the latter on the findings of his investigations and studies and summing up of experience. The deputy secretary humbly followed his "former superior's" fine style of penetrating into the lower levels and the midst of the masses.

From last winter to the spring of this year, with the help of this old cadre, he went to three different types of brigades placed on coastal, hilly and mountainous areas to make investigations and studies. An initiative was gained in leading the agricultural production effort of the whole hsien.

The style displayed by secretary and deputy secretaries in the "squad" of the Party committee is the key to the practice of democratic centralism and proper unity of the "squad." The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Tungchih hsien Party committee play an exemplary role in every field and set themselves strict demands. They put in a proper place the relations between "squad leaders" and Party committee members. They make a point of becoming one with the Party committee members

ideologically. In discussing and studying problems, they cast themselves in the role of ordinary committee members. In executing the Party's resolutions and fulfilling the Party's tasks, they play the role of "squad leaders" and pace-setters, courageously taking up the heaviest burdens.

Hsien Party committee secretary Tsou Yao works energetically, is humble in his attitude and down-to-earth in his style. He is held in high esteem by the "squad." Under such circumstances, he pays particular attention to arousing the activism of every committee member and to the role of the Party's collective leadership.

Early this year, the hsien Party committee discussed the question of putting the "three-three system" in effect by organizations. Tsou Yao happened to be out and did not participate in the discussion. After his return, when he heard that the point for labor and investigation and study was set up in Ch'ienchin commune relatively near the hsien town, he felt that this was an improper location. Because the hsien-wide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture was aimed at "taking Hsiangtung as a spur to the whole hsien," the offices of the hsien Party committee should set up the point for the implementation of the "three-three system" in the relatively poorly situated Hsiangtung commune far away from the hsien town. Some comrades considered such a view commendable and urged action be taken on it. But the secretary said that all major problems confronting the hsien Party committee must be subject to discussion and a decision by the collective body of the hsien Party committee and could not be left to an individual's decision. Later, at a standing committee meeting, he went into details of his view. Everyone unanimously considered him right. His suggestion was adopted and the original decision revised.

A "squad leader's" exemplary role has an enlightening effect on the "whole squad." A female hsien Party committee standing committee member not detached from production is concurrently a member of the standing committee of the district Party committee. She regularly comes to the district Party committee and the hsien Party committee to attend meetings and study. She is therefore better acquainted with the general conditions than the comrades of the Party branch of the brigade to which she belongs. She also starts studying at an earlier date. She knows already what problems are to be studied by the Party branch of the brigade and what materials are to be studied. Yet back in the brigade, she casts herself in the role of an ordinary Party member. She joins the comrades of the Party branch in attending meetings and making speeches. Like others she subjects herself to the leadership of the Party branch. She fulfills such tasks as entrusted her by the Party branch.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "What is not known or understood must be referred to the lower levels for their advice. An expression of approval or opposition must not be given freely." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party committee of Tungchih hsien doggedly sticks to the practice of penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. The aim is to solicit mass opinions widely prior to a decision on a major problem. The hsien Party committee also constantly brings problems under

discussion or issues being debated to on-the-spot meetings held specially by the Party committee at the lower levels. The aim is to seek humbly the advice of the masses.

Between July and August this year, the hsien Party committee discussed the building of a large-size water conservation project. Some held that the irrigation project would result in certain areas being flooded. This necessitated the removal of some residential dwellings. They were afraid that the masses of commune members in the affected areas would not like to move away. They were also afraid that the project would not yield immediate benefits and lead to a drop in income. They therefore favored a delay in the construction of the project.

Some others opined that the construction of this large-sized water conservation project was an important measure for the realignment of the mountains and rivers in Tungchih. Though some areas would get inundated and some villages must be removed, the project would play a great stimulative role in the thorough transformation of the backward features of Tungchih hsien, which was susceptible to waterlogging and drought, and in the development of agricultural production. They called for immediate action on the plan.

A very heated debate unfolded between the two schools of thought. Yet nothing came out of three meetings. A deputy secretary in charge of the work at home did not make a hasty decision. Instead he personally led everyone to penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. In the course of investigation and study, everyone got inspired by the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants who were dedicated to public interests and who called for the transformation of the features of the whole hsien hitherto subjected to the effects of waterlogging and drought. Meanwhile, after on-the-spot surveys and visits to the masses, a large host of first-hand data for the building of the irrigation project was obtained. With the help of the broad masses, several programs were submitted for a comparison. Thus everyone was enabled to get acquainted with the conditions in all respects. At the 4th Party committee meeting, thinking was rapidly unified. A resolution for a project taking immediate interests into account and fitting in with long-term great goals was worked out.

Practice has made them realize deeply that correct views in exercising leadership originate from practice. We must strengthen investigations and studies, banish the idealist spirit, doggedly adhere to the principle "from the masses and to the masses" and take investigation and study as part of the whole process of carrying out democratic centralism. Only in this way can we guarantee correct decisions by the Party committee.

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TRAINING OF CADRES

Strengthen Training and Education for New Cadres

- The Party committee of the Material and Machine Testing Plant of I hsien put new cadres on the foremost front of the three major revolutionary movements to receive tempering, thus allowing their rapid growth in the midst of struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 19, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, October 17) The Party committee of the Material and Machine Testing Plant of I hsien, Shantung, has strengthened training and education for new cadres and placed them on the foremost front of the three major revolutionary struggles to enable them to receive tempering. This makes for the rapid growth of new cadres in the midst of struggle.

After the inauguration of the new Party committee of the plant, the members of the Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To insure our Party and the state against the possibility of changing colors, we must not only have correct lines and policies but also call for the training and fostering of millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause." They came to understand that to train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause was an important job bearing on the further consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship which would insure the Party and the state forever forging triumphantly ahead along the correct orbit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and that they must make a success of such a job. On the basis of the heightened awareness, the Party committee of the factory adopted concrete measures to strengthen training and education for new cadres. The following is what they have done:

(1) To make bold use of people and let the new cadres grow in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. At the outset, some old cadres considered that new cadres were keen and energetic but lacked experience, and that they might bungle their job which would lead to something unpleasant. Therefore, they dared not make bold use of the new cadres. To counter such an idea, the Party committee organized the old cadres for a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching such as, "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause grow out of mass struggle and mature in the big storm of revolution." They came to realize that ability and experience would increase and accumulate in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, that if we dared not give new cadres a free hand in work but denied them the opportunity for tempering in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, the new cadres would not be able to achieve rapid maturity.

With heightened awareness, they put the new cadres on the foremost front of the three major revolutionary movements and let them shoulder heavy burdens and cultivate their talents. Meanwhile, they made a point of combining

bold use with strict demands and giving new cadres timely help in solving work-related difficulties. New cadres were fervently helped in summing up experience and learning lessons and conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works.

Once a fraternal unit came over to this plant to arrange cooperation on a certain task. A new cadre responsible for production supervision work was afraid that this would interfere with the production effort of the factory and did not accept the additional task on a cooperative basis. On knowing this, an old cadre sharing the responsibility with the new cadres for matters of this kind joined the latter in a study of Chairman Mao's works. The old cadre also made him see the great significance of socialist cooperation. After study, this new cadre overcame his departmentalist idea and strengthened his regard for the whole. Of his own accord he helped the fraternal unit in making a survey and committed his factory to the said task on a cooperative basis. The fraternal unit was enabled to solve its difficulties.

(2) To fervently help new cadres to foster a fine style and guard against evil tendencies. The aim is to make new cadres adhere to a firm and correct political orientation and grow healthily along the correct road of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

One of the new cadres often did his job with a purely professional idea without paying attention to ideological-political work. To rectify this, the Party committee of the factory established a system for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by new cadres. This allowed a constant check into the study conditions of new cadres and a regular process of criticism of revisionism and rectification. New cadres were enabled to enhance their consciousness in doing things according to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

When he first acted as the chief of the No. 2 workshop, a new cadre and Party committee member Yang Hung-ch'i engrossed himself only in production. The result was that work showed no progress and the masses had much to say against him. Later, with the help of the Party committee, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." He resolutely placed proletarian politics in command of production and other work. This made for an increasingly favorable situation in revolution and production in the workshop.

The Party committee of this factory also constantly enlightens the new cadres on the need of maintaining close ties with the masses. The aim is to raise the new cadres' consciousness in doggedly taking up collective productive labor. As a result, though changed in rank, they maintain the true colors of the working class. Though placed in a higher position, they remain unchanged in their idea of serving the people.

(3) New and old cadres must learn from each other and make up for what each other lacks. The aim is to promote solidarity and unity of the "squad" of the Party committee and raise the Party's fighting power. Chairman

Mao teaches, "New and old cadres should show mutual respect and learn from each other and make up for each other's shortcomings. With a view to solidarity and unity and a joint effort toward a common cause." The old cadres of this factory act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. On the one hand, they energetically help the new cadres, and on the other, humbly acquire the good points of the new cadres. Thus, the old lead the new and the new serve as a prod to the old. An effective boost is given to the strengthening of the Party's unity. The Party's fighting power is raised. Meanwhile, conditions for better training and education of new cadres are created.

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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Party Committee of Peking No. 2 General Machine Works Strengthens Revolutionary Unity on the Basis of the Principles of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1971)

(NCNA Peking, October 18) Under the brilliant guidance of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of Peking No. 2 General Machine Works continuously strengthens revolutionary unity, achieves unified thinking, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and leads the broad revolutionary masses to advance spiritedly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the past two years after the establishment of the new Party committee of this plant, the army cadres and the local cadres, and the old cadres and the new cadres who served on this committee have closely cooperated with one another and fight in unity, bringing about a vigorous and lively political situation. They repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories," and the history of the struggle between the two lines in our Party and penetratingly criticize and repudiate the crimes of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them in sabotaging the unity of the Party and breaking the solidarity of the Party. Through strengthening of the unity of the "squad members" of the Party committee, the Party members and the revolutionary masses work with united efforts, push forward the deep-going development of the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the whole plant, and continuously step up new upsurges in production.

Last year, the output of this plant increased by three times as against the record output of 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution; the output in the first nine months of this year was almost double that in the corresponding period of last year, and this year's plan of total output value was fulfilled three months ahead of schedule. The products turned out included many kinds of large machines for mining, metallurgy, power generation and chemical fertilizer production, as against the ordinary machines for general use in the past, making new contributions toward quickening the speed of socialist construction.

The Party committee of this plant has learned this from practice: In order to strengthen revolutionary unity, it is first necessary to have unified thinking, which is Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only when unity is achieved on this common ideological basis will it be possible for the "squad members" to have a common language, to advance in step and to act with one accord.

Early this year, when the Party committee studied ways to strengthen the Party building, some of the committee members, feeling that the Party members had greatly raised their ideological consciousness and the ranks of the Party

became purer after the movement of Party purification and Party building, wanted to concentrate forces on grasping production and capital construction and did not pay sufficient attention to the ideological building of the Party. Other committee members disagreed with this point of view.

Under this condition of divergence of opinion, the Party committee organized its members to seriously study the theses of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on classes and class struggle, to study the basic line of the Party and the line of Party building charted by Chairman Mao for the historical stage of socialism and to penetratingly criticize and repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of peace within the Party." All committee members came to realize that: The class struggle in society will invariably be reflected in the Party and the ideological building of the Party is a long-term task. Only by getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh ideologically will it be possible for the Party organizations to maintain full fighting strength.

The Party committee members went separately to make investigations in one Party branch after another, analyzed the various reflections of the class struggle in the Party and, grasping the typical cases characteristic of a tendency, held discussion in the whole plant and penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, thereby enabling the broad masses of Party members to greatly raise their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and of continuing the revolution, and giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole plant.

To strengthen revolutionary unity, Peking No. 2 General Machine Works pays attention to surmounting all interferences and firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies. During the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the Party committee members were divided in opinion over the question of how to deal with one of the employees. At the time, they did not jump to conclusion but seriously studied Chairman Mao's proletarian policy and the experience acquired by the six factories and two universities in Peking. After investigations and repeated discussions, they correctly handled the question in accordance with the Party's policy. Because the Party committee of the plant honestly acted in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, seriously carried out the Party's policies toward cadres, toward intellectuals and toward the struggle against the enemy, correctly distinguished between and handle the two qualitatively different contradictions, aroused all positive factors and united with all forces which could be united, a revolutionary scene of fighting in unity presented itself throughout the plant.

In doing everyday work, the Party committee members of this works pay close attention to learning one another and helping and supporting one another.

The secretary of the Party committee is an army cadre. He imposes stern demands on himself, modestly learns the strong points of the local cadres, respects their opinions and gives them warm-hearted support in their

work. In autumn last year, the air-conditioning systems in some workshops broke down and were not been repaired in good time. He did not reproach the Party committee member who was responsible for the maintenance of the power-driven machinery. Instead, he first examined his own failure to grasp this work tightly. He went to the spot to organize repair work by shock tactics and labored together with the workers until it was past three early in the morning when the air-conditioning systems were repaired.

The local cadres in the Party committee also learned humbly from the army cadres. They bravely carried the heaviest loads. They seriously took the responsibility and did well the work assigned to them by the Party committee. They discovered that the army cadres took turns in going to the workshops almost every night and showed concern for the night-shift workers about their thinking, production and everyday life. They learned from the army cadres and consciously went among the masses to strengthen leadership over the night shifts.

With regard to its members who were lately selected from among the workers, the Party committee paid attention to training them enthusiastically and using them boldly, so as to enable them to increase their work abilities in the course of work and to preserve the revolutionary nature of the working class.

After an old worker was elected a member of the Party committee, an old cadre often got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching, told him his experience which he had acquired from his past mistakes, and exhorted him to remain humble and prudent, to do his work well and to live up to the expectations of the Party and the masses who put their trust in him. With the warm-hearted help by this old cadre, the old worker made strenuous efforts to study Mao Tse-tung's thought. While doing his work of a Party committee member, he perseveringly maintained ties with the masses, participated in labor and preserved the style of hard work and plain living. He was praised by the masses.

Peking No. 2 General Machine Works has often been commended by the higher level and praised by the fraternal units. The Party committee of the plant keeps its head clear in handling this question. Each time it receives commendatin, it tries to find its shortcomings and seriously learns the advanced experience of the fraternal units. It holds open-door rectifications from time to time and modestly seeks the criticism and the opinions of the masses. They say: "All our achievements are a result of the arduous struggle under Chairman Mao's wise leadership. In no way should they be attributed to the Party committee." To prevent arrogance, the Party committee members pay attention to treating themselves with the viewpoint of dividing one into two, constantly fight against self-interests and repudiate revisionism, and always maintain the style of remaining humble and prudent and refraining from arrogance and rashness.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Army Representatives on A Hsien Revolutionary Committee in Kiangsu Help Worker-Peasant Cadres Raise Their Theoretical Level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) The army representatives on the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu Province, help and join the worker-peasant cadres who have been admitted into the hsien revolutionary committee in seriously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby further strengthening the ideological building of the "squad" and raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Hu Han-ch'ing, a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee, was assigned to work in a commune. At the beginning, he was in high spirits, took the lead in doing manual labor and worked arduously and energetically, but he could not concentrate on study. He thought to himself: "I do my work and grasp production with all-out efforts, and this means ideological revolutionization." But despite his all-out efforts, he seldom did his work with outstanding results.

Upon learning this, Chang Ya-shou, vice chairman of the political department of the hsien revolutionary committee and a representative of the army, went on his own initiative to have chats with Hu Han-ch'ing, got together with him to recall the historical experience of our Party, helped him sum up his experience in the work done in the preceding period of time, and pointed out the danger resulting from his negligence of the study of revolutionary theories.

With the help of Chang Ya-shou, Hu Han-ch'ing started reading seriously books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, linked the reading of books with investigation of conditions and summing up of experience, and perseveringly applied the revolutionary theories to guiding his practice. Whenever he came to a production team, he took the lead in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought and tightly grasped the ideological revolutionization of the leading group. The outlook of this commune changed very quickly.

Wu Feng-ch'i, a worker-peasant cadre admitted into the leading group of the hsien revolutionary committee, was posted as political instructor of the No. 7 production team, Pa-i brigade, Sants'ang commune. He thought that, having been born and reared in this place, he was familiar with the conditions of this production team and he could command production even with his eyes closed. One thing, however, taught him a very impressive lesson.

During this year's struggle for reaping a bumper harvest of three kinds of wheat, the late crop of buckwheat planted in some 20 mow of land grew very poorly. Acting in accordance with the old experience of the past years, he suggested discarding this buckwheat and planting spring-ripening maize instead. Upon learning this, Ting Shih-wang, chairman of the production

command department of the hsien revolutionary committee and an army representative, got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teachings about the overcoming of empiricism and to analyze the conditions of the late wheat crop from the viewpoint of one dividing into two: On the one hand, it was necessary to pay attention to the present conditions of poor growth of the late wheat crop; on the other hand, it was also necessary to see that, after the people's efforts, the late wheat crop might turn for the better and a low yield might change into a high yield. With his thinking raised to a higher level, Wu Feng-ch'i roused the masses to make suggestions. Measures were adopted in good time. Eventually, a good harvest of the late wheat crop was reaped, creating the record high yield of more than 980 catties per mow.

Grasping this thing, Ting Shih-wang went further to help Wu Feng-ch'i devise a study plan. He also patiently helped him in reading books seriously and in overcoming his shortcoming of empiricism.

The atmosphere of reading books seriously became ever stronger among the worker-peasant cadres who had been admitted into the hsien revolutionary committee. But the leading comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee were of the opinion that to have a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism was a very high demand and it was not enough just to read a few articles, but was necessary to make strenuous efforts and to delve into it. For this reason, they helped the worker-peasant cadres to proceed from the demands of the situation as a whole and from the leading positions they are holding and to go deeper to appreciate the importance of the necessity to read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism, thereby raising their consciousness of reading systematically and working arduously.

Lu Shu-chen, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, was a worker-peasant cadre who had been promoted from the post of secretary of a brigade Party branch to a leading position at the hsien level. He made some achievements when he was charged with cultural and educational work. But because he did not understand sufficiently the complexity of the class struggle on the cultural and educational fronts, he was often shocked by some setbacks which occurred during the deep-going development of the revolution and he could not handle these setbacks well. Shih K'o-li, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and a representative of the army, got together with him to study the doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out: "Our task is to defeat all resistances offered by the capitalists, not only military and political resistance, but also the most deep-going and the strongest resistances in the ideological sphere."

Chairman Mao teaches: "The proletariat must exercise over-all dictatorship in the superstructure, including various spheres of culture, over the bourgeoisie."

Studying seriously in conjunction with these two quotations, he realized that he sometimes was "shocked" because he did not understand deeply the

great doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Shih K'o-li also got together with him often to study the Party's basic line. Lu Shu-chen studied Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and selected to read the relevant chapters in such works as "State and the Revolution" and "Manifesto of the Communist Party" by Marx and Lenin. He further deepened his understanding of the Party's basic line. In practical work, he could see relatively keenly the actual class struggle and lead the masses to attack the class enemies in good time. He won a new victory.

With the help of the army representatives, the worker-peasant cadres of the revolutionary committee of Tungt'ai hsien have devised a long-term plan of systematic reading. They study perseveringly while working in the office and even when they are sent to work in the countryside. In this way, they could carry on forever the practice of reading.

* * *

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Inherit the Tradition of Schools Operated in Former Liberated Areas and Strengthen Leadership Over Schools

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 20, 1971)

Inheriting the revolutionary tradition of schools operated in former liberated areas, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Wuch'i hsien, Shensi Province, have strengthened leadership over school education, and mobilized the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to grasp the work of universal education which enables the school attendance rate for children of poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole hsien to reach 96 percent and brought about universal education in primary schools.

Wuch'i hsien was an old revolutionary base. Under the leadership of the Party and through self-reliance and running schools on thrift, the people of Wuch'i hsien set up people's schools, night schools and literacy classes everywhere before the nationwide liberation to bring about universal spare-time cultural education for the peasants in a big way. After the nationwide liberation, because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, many regulations and restrictions were imposed on the schools run by the masses under the excuse of so-called "standardization" which caused the loss of schooling for a large number of children of poor and lower-middle peasants.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien revolutionary committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of teachings on educational revolution, summed up the history of the struggle between the two lines in the development of education in the hsien, and raised the level of consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education. They set up leadership groups separately in the hsien, communes and brigades. Since last year, one principal leading member of the hsien Party committee has in succession visited more than 60 schools to acquaint himself with the situation and provided timely assistance in solving problems. The hsien has sent more than 170 Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams to the basic level to propagate Chairman Mao's teaching on educational revolution, and help the masses run schools. Under the lead of principal leading members of the hsien Party committee, leading members at various levels are also setting the pace in carrying out universal education work well.

The Party committee of Wuts'angpao commune organized a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team last year and sent it deep into the various brigades to propagate Chairman Mao's thought on education and whip up in the commune an upsurge in the running of schools by the masses. Within a short space of time, on the basis of the existing 26 schools in the commune, another 31 were added and primary education became generalized. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'iwantzu brigade belonging to Hsinchai commune, by carrying out repairs on ten caves with their hands, enlarged a former 5-year

school into a 7-year school and increased the number of students from about 60 to more than 150.

On the basis of the peculiar features of the sparsely populated area, the scattered disposition of houses, the ruggedness of the terrain and the inconvenience of communications that exist locally, the Wuch'i hsien has given play to the glorious tradition of the former liberated area by running the schools in a manner appropriate to local conditions and adopted the following methods to facilitate school attendance by children of the poor and lower-middle peasants nearby.

1. By making rational arrangement and reorganizing the distribution of schools, by mobilizing the running of schools by the masses and increasing the rate of attendance of children. Since last year more than 200 primary schools have been set up among the production teams in the gully, to take in students living nearby who are too young or who have trouble getting to school. In places where the population is more or less concentrated, 158 primary schools are enlarged into standard 5-year primary schools. In 19 of the primary schools with good foundations, junior middle classes are set up, and in one of the junior middle school, senior middle classes are set up.

2. By enlarging one school with many centers to expand the network of education. With all-day schools as the key link, teaching points and literacy classes are set up in some of the isolated hillsides and farms where visiting school teachers teach. Some lower level students are helped at their homes by senior students returning to the village. In that manner the children who for various reasons have not been able to attend school are also given an opportunity to study.

3. By adopting such forms as half-day schooling, alternate day schooling, morning classes and afternoon classes in carrying out education. Because of the many flexible forms of schools being run, even children with various difficulties are able to attend school.

In the practice of universal education, Wuch'i hsien has also relied on its own efforts to solve the problem of recruitment of teaching staff. On the basis of the condition of the death of teachers in the mountainous region, they have, on the basis of reforming the original teachers, adopted the method of recommendation by the masses subjected to approval by the leading organs, and selected in succession more than 320 activists, demobilized servicemen and intellectual young people from among the worker and peasant masses to bolster the teaching ranks. At the same time they have also set up a lecture corps of 148 poor and lower-middle peasants and veteran Red Army fighters, militia cadres and basic level cadres to mount the lecture podium.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

South China Autonomous Hsien Expands Education Rapidly

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 26, 1971)

the lienshan chuang and yao autonomous county in south china's kwangtung province is expanding education rapidly in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line on education. 93 per cent of the school-age children throughout the county are in school and the primary education in the main is general.

the county had only one senior and two junior middle schools before the great proletarian cultural revolution. now there are eleven people's communes in the county which run senior middle schools. the number of middle school students is seven times that before the cultural revolution. the county has also set up secondary technical schools covering industry, agriculture and medicine in order to train technical personnel for socialist construction.

the county is located on the borders of kwangtung, hunan and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. people of chuang, yao and han nationalities live there in the mountains. before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries exploited and deceived the labouring people and deprived them of the right to an education. at that time, there were less than 300 students in the county, most of them sons and daughters of landlords, rich peasants and local despots. 99 per cent of the poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate. by 1958, the county had set up one senior, eight junior middle schools and 75 primary schools. the middle school students were 20 times the number before liberation. but education was hampered later because of interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the county took part in managing the school in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class." this gave an impetus to education.

the county revolutionary committee paid great attention to education. the chairman of the county revolutionary committee, chang lo-min, went to make investigations at the grassroot levels, summing up and popularizing the advanced experience in the revolution in education. the organization of school management by the poor and lower-middle peasants was put on a sound footing in all people's communes. education was developed in line with local conditions. for instance, one of the production teams in the lienhung brigade of sanshui commune has a dozen households scattered in eight places. this created difficulties in setting up classes. now they have established some teaching centres and the teacher tour from place to place so that all the school-age children can get an education. teaching centres have been established in more than 50 remote production teams in the county. this enables more than 900 children to have schooling.

the county revolutionary committee mobilized the masses and encouraged them to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in making education general. the lienhung production brigade did not have a school before liberation and the poor and lower-middle peasants were all illiterate. they now have six primary schools, and 97 per cent of the school-age children are enrolled. in the past year and more, they have built 13 schools, added 222 teachers and trained more than 2,300 primary and middle school students. this meets the local need in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the county revolutionary committee conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." it firmly grasps ideological revolutionization of the teachers, consistently educates them with mao tsetung thought and makes great efforts to expand the ranks of teachers so that universal education can be ensured. while strengthening the work for remoulding the ideology of the school teachers, it pays special attention to selecting young people of chuang and yao nationalities to study in the normal schools in the province and the administrative region to heighten the political consciousness and proficiency of teachers of these nationalities. rural cadres of chuang and yao nationalities were selected and sent to work in schools to strengthen leadership. 130 teachers of chuang and yao nationalities have been added to the ranks of the county's teachers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. before the cultural revolution, there were only 49 teachers of these nationalities in the whole county.

the progress in education has spurred political and cultural activities and deepened the movement for the study and application of mao tsetung thought in the countryside. at present, 50 sparetime cultural and art propaganda teams composed of local school teachers and students and other educated young people are working in the countryside to propagate mao tsetung thought. this has helped the revolution and production in the localities.

GOOD HARVESTS

Peking and Shanghai Outskirts Have All-Round Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

good harvests are now being reaped on the outskirts of peking and shanghai, following good harvests in the past nine years. the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have deepened the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture and worked under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

the reaping of autumn crops on the peking outskirts has been completed and the threshing grounds

are packed with grain. after exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development three years in succession, peking's grain per-hectare yield is expected to reach a new level this year. good harvests of industrial crops have also been reported. with stable increases in vegetable output on large tracts of land, the outskirts have been providing the capital with scores of variety of fresh vegetables. pig raising has grown rapidly. the number of pigs in the first nine months of this year was 21 per cent over the whole last year, topping the record. fishery has expanded, with hauls in the first nine months more than 20 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. the delivery of chickens, ducks and fruit topped last year's.

the shanghai outskirts got over 30 per cent more wheat and rapeseed than last year. the output of early rice increased considerably and good harvest of late rice paddy is expected. great amount of cotton has been picked. the amount already delivered and sold to the state tops that for the corresponding period of last year.

following chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the party organizations at all levels on the outskirts of peking and shanghai this spring led cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in such conscientious study. they sharply criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", which were spread by liu shao-chi and other such political swindlers, and heightened their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels of fenghsien county in shanghai have adhered to educating the people in mao tsetung thought and using politics to command production. as a result, both per hectare yield and total output of the county's wheat, rapeseed and early rice this year surpassed its previous peak. per hectare yield of early rice averaged more than 6.3 tons, exceeding the yearly target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the cadres and commune members on the outskirts of peking and shanghai made further efforts to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle last winter and this spring in the mass movement to learn from tachai. they brought to a new high tide the farmland capital construction campaign which centred on converting ordinary farmland into land giving high and stable yield irrespective of drought or excessive rain. this changed the natural environment and laid the basis for this year's excellent harvest. beginning last winter, 100,000 people worked on a project to control three rivers in peking's southeast suburbs. after several months of hard work, they dredged the rivers and completed the project. this brought preliminary changes to the natural surroundings and provided favourable conditions for increasing farm production. other areas and suburban counties also carried out large-scale water conservancy projects. relying on their own efforts, they built 89 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 288 pumping stations and dug more than 1,200 pump wells. in tsungming county of shanghai, 100,000 people were mobilized last winter and this spring

to dredge a river which runs across the county. braving severe cold, they completed the project which improves irrigation facilities for 23 people's communes and eight state farms.

farm mechanization made fast progress in the past few years on the outskirts of peking and shanghai. there was a big increase in tractors, irrigation and drainage machinery and machines for processing farm and side-line produce. on the outskirts of peking, 49 per cent of the farmland is now worked by machines and over 70 per cent of the farmland is under irrigation.

TOBACCO

Southwest China Province Has Good Tobacco Harvest

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 26, 1971)

yunnan province, china's famous tobacco producer, had a good tobacco harvest this year, 20 per cent more than last year's. quality markedly improved. the province achieved this success by carrying out chairman mao's great principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

yunnan tobacco, which is golden, shiny and highly flavoured with rich sugar, is well-known at home and abroad and supplied to both home and world markets. but under the exploitation and oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation, tobacco cultivation in the province made very slow headway although it had a long history.

after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants embarked on the road of agricultural collectivization. constant progress was also registered in growing tobacco. since the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the poor and lower-middle peasants have diversified the economy more vigorously while taking grain as the key link under the leadership of the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels. this raised tobacco production rapidly.

nearly all the tobacco grown in the province this year was of good strains suited to local conditions. the commune members accumulated enough manure and built water conservancy projects before spring sowing. this created favourable conditions for increasing output.

some major tobacco-growing areas were hit by flood and hail in the course of the crop's growth. the cadres and masses made all-out efforts to bring the flood under control and dug ditches to drain off the accumulated water. they cleaned and set to rights the seedlings that had been inundated. in time they made up for the seedlings damaged by hail, tended the crop carefully and applied more fertilizer. special teams were organized in various areas to control pests. all this ensured that the tobacco grew well.

the tobacco growers are delivering and selling their best tobacco to the state. the amount delivered and sold by the end of september was 50 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Firmly Supports South Korean Students' Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association firmly supports the south korean students in their just struggle against the military fascist dictatorship of the pak jung hi puppet clique. this firm support is expressed in a letter it sent today to the central committee of the korean journalists' union.

the letter says that the south korean students' struggle against the pak jung hi clique amply proves that "the south korean youth and students, true to their revolutionary tradition in carrying out their struggle against military dictatorship, will never succumb to the fascist violence, and will not stop their fight before they win; and that their struggle truely reflects the revolutionary aspiration of the south korean people to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship of the pak jung hi puppet clique, a lackey of u.s. imperialism."

the letter says, "the determined struggle of the students in south korea which has been turned into a 'dual colony' of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism is closely linked with the anti-u.s. imperialist struggles of the peoples in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world. at present, they are fighting against the common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and its running dogs -- under a favourable situation of the world-wide upsurge of the people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction and the further decline of capitalism and imperialism. under the impact of the people's struggle, contradictions among the imperialist forces are daily sharpening and u.s. imperialism has come to face unprecedented crisis."

it says in conclusion, "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, together with all the revolutionary journalists, is confident that the youth and students of south korea, together with the entire people of the southern part of their fatherland, will surely win victory over pak jung hi's fascist military dictatorship and the domination of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism by persisting in their resolute and united struggle".

AA TABLE TENNIS

Vice President of ITTF and Honorary President of Egyptian Table Tennis Federation A. A. Heif and Ambassador of Sierra Leone to Guinea Sohsoh Conteh Arrive in Peking to See AATTFIT

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

a.a. heif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation, and sohsoh conteh, ambassador of sierra leone to guinea, arrived here by air this evening to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the guests were yu pu-hsuen, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and ho kung-kai, a leading member of an organization concerned, as well as chinese table tennis players including lin hui-ching and tien shu-yuan.

also present at the airport were joseph claudais william porter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy in peking, and sizostris makar, second secretary of the egyptian embassy in peking.

Table Tennis Delegation from Eight African Countries Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

eight table tennis delegations from dahomey, egypt, libya, morocco, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, sierra leone and togo arrived here by air this evening to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the leaders and deputy leaders of the table tennis delegations from these countries are: c. francois, leader, and k. franck, deputy leader, of the delegation from dahomey; t. helal, leader of the delegation from egypt; ebrahem mahgoub, leader of the delegation from libya; abdelaziz kettani, leader, and mohamed chraibi, deputy leader, of the delegation from morocco; gassai-morero, leader, and batheas jean-marie, deputy leader, of the delegation from the people's republic of the congo; moustapha camara, leader, and mamadou sene, deputy leader, of the delegation from senegal; s.a.t. koroma, leader of the delegation from sierra leone; and tobias emmanuel, leader of the delegation from togo.

as the friends who have made a long trip from various countries in africa stepped down from the plane, their chinese friends went forward and warmly applauded to welcome them. in the waiting room at the airport, the hosts and guests happily got together and warmly chatted.

friends from various countries said that they would make contributions to the forthcoming afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport to greet the guests were yu pu-hsuen, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and leading members of departments concerned lin chien, chang tso-pin, chang chih-huai, ho chieh, kuo lien-kang, as well as chinese table tennis players including lin hui-ching, liang li-chen, wang ta-yung and tsai yen-tung.

also present were joseph claudais william porter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassies of the people's republic of the congo, egypt and morocco in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Power Station Work Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

the albanian work team which has come to china to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station successfully concluded its work yesterday. comrade rahman hanku, leader of the work team and vice-minister of construction of the people's republic of albania, and comrade petrit radovicka, deputy leader of the work team who is the chief designing engineer, left here for home by air at noon today via shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by chien cheng-ying, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments concerned li ting-chuan, wei yu-ming and lu ping.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, of the albanian embassy in peking, and staff members of the empassy and members of the albanian work team.

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Returns Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 26, 1971)

the albanian scientific and technical delegation led by jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, returned here by air yesterday after attending in peking the 14th meeting of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission of albania, sali kubati, vice-minister of agriculture, and siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present also at the airport were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other members of the embassy.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Kingdom of Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of belgium have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, effective october 25, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors within three months.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the belgian government takes note of this statement of the chinese government.

the belgian government recognizes that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government and the belgian government have decided through consultation to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed) huang chen
ambassador of the
people's republic of
china to france

(signed) robert rothschild
ambassador of the kingdom
of belgium to france

done in paris, october 25, 1971

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 30th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here yesterday his 30th message to the khmer nation. full text of the message follows:

dear compatriots,

the super-traitor cheng heng claimed in a talk on october 9 that his charlatan "republic" has a great reputation internationally.

i am presenting you here with some very recent opinions of the big international press, which show that the anti-popular and anti-national "republic" of phnompenh is the most despised and the most deplorable of the puppet regimes in the world. let us begin by quoting the well-known neutral review "jeune afrique". in its issue of october 5, 1971, that is only four days before the talk of cheng heng, "jeune afrique" presents to its very numerous readers the "republic" of phnompenh as a country of "war and famine". the review writes, "because of the economic disorder brought about by 18 months of war, cambodia will have to import 100,000 tons of rice... otherwise there would be general famine.... in the 'corrupt political atmosphere' of phnompenh, to use the words of an american, the economy has been completely disintegrated. the strongpoints of the khmer resistance are in the rubber plantations where production is completely stopped, and the government (of lon nol) has... (doubled) the amount of currency in circulation, resulting in an acute inflation. the national assembly... is not representative at all..., cambodia, the sub-protectorate of america and saigon, is very unstable."

i want particularly to draw the attention of our compatriots living in the dirty "republic" of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh to the term "sub-protectorate of america and saigon". in the course of her long history, our country had the misfortune of losing her independence sometimes and becoming a foreign "protectorate"; but she has never been a "sub-protectorate" or a "sub-lackey" of the foreigner. today, "thanks" to the lon nol gang and "thanks" to its "republic", cambodia (in the part not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c.) is known and "labelled" in the world as a "sub-protectorate" and a "sub-lackey" of the americans and the "republic" of saigon. this is the height of shame and humiliation, the "masterpiece" offered by lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-cheng heng and company as a "gift" on the "nappy first republican anniversary" to "their people", "their youth", "their army" and "their buddhist clergy" exclamation

in the time of sihanouk, the whole world called our country "an oasis of peace and happiness of life". now, under the "reign" of lon nol the "saviour" and sisowath sirik matak the "lord", the whole world calls her "a country of war and famine". here again, it is the summit of shame and humiliation exclamation

Cheng heng, the running dog of nixon, has dared to affirm seriously that at present, the world is convinced of the independence and neutrality of his ignoble "republic".

Concerning this, I ask the lonnolite buddhist monks, intellectuals, functionaries, military men and youth to think over seriously the opinion of the "far eastern economic review" known for its anti-communism, its pro-imperialism and its sympathy with the reactionary asian regimes.

The review writes in its issue of august 7, 1971: "the phnompenh government, sheltered behind a screen of american air and fire power, survives on daily transfusions of u.s. economic and military aid.... to make matters worse, (lonnolite) cambodia is the only country to have severed relations with peking in the last 18 months, in favour of taipei. like the thais, but with potentially far more disastrous consequences, the (lonnolite) cambodians currently find themselves on the wrong side of a diplomatic tidal wave. symptomatically (lonnolite) cambodian foreign minister koun wick was being feted in taiwan by... chiang kai-shek while kissinger was visiting peking.... in recent months cambodia's national currency, the riel, has fallen to the same sad fate as the laotian kip and the south-vietnamese piastre.... the foreign purchases tend to foster foreign economic dependence and fail to encourage local development: scotch whisky, english cigarettes... costs and opportunities for corruption would be multiplied.... (the riel:) a non-viable currency... originally valued at about 60 to u.s. dollar 1, the riel since the war started has plunged as low as 400 to the dollar.... the value of the riel has been eroded by local shortages, lack of confidence in the lon nol government and the continuing flight of capital. the major reason for the value decline, however, has been the enormous increase in the quantity of riels in circulation.... the lon nol government has been printing riels at the rate of 1,000 million a month.... the new riels have no backing, there have been no real austerity measures. residual faith in the currency is the legacy of... prince norodom sihanouk's extremely conservative fiscal policies.... the survival of the lon nol regime itself... becomes dependent on the priorities of foreigners."

Here is frank opinion that throws into relief the disastrous situation of the "republic" of the lonnolites which survives only on the subsidies, protection and willingness of the foreigner, on official swindling (printing of bank-notes without any guarantee in gold or foreign exchange), and on the complete alienation of all the supreme interests of the country for the benefit of foreign imperialism.

Cheng heng and his gang who accused me of having "damaged" the economy and the finance of the country are today completely exposed by the "far eastern economic review" which points out that the riel had the confidence of the public only because of my policy of vigilant safeguard. today, it is an irremediable disaster and the super-traitors call that "salvation" exclamation

The same review of the "free" world (august 14, 1971 issue) has also this to say concerning the despicable "khmer republic": "this small wartorn nation (is) almost totally dependent for survival on the support -- political, military and economic -- of washington..., and communist

guerrillas... occupy a vast area of cambodia. now its patron (i stress the word 'patron' which the review uses to designate the american government, the undeniable patron of the 'republic' of phnompenh. n.s.) is conducting what seems a... flirtation with the country which provides (lon nol) cambodia's enemies with most of their weapons, shelters the head of state the present regime ousted.... at a dinner that night attended by several members of the government, fears of a sell-out by america were expressed.... events have starkly emphasised (lon nol) cambodia's vulnerability and the completeness of its dependence (i stress the expression 'the completeness of its dependence'. n.s.) on the u.s. in manoeuvring for peace as well as for waging war. phnompenh still makes ritual declarations of its neutrality; but these claims cannot be taken seriously, given the devastating u.s. airstrikes in support of its army... nor do the south-vietnamese 'allies' show signs of ever leaving the large portions of svay rieng, prey veng and (other) provinces their troops now occupy and in which they have set up a rudimentary administrative system, hostile to the khmer authorities.... sihanouk's foreign policy was based on the clear recognition of cambodia's weakness and the necessity of avoiding war. the leaders of the march 18, 1970 coup lacked a realistic policy on defence and placed all their eggs in uncle sam's basket when it was already clear the u.s. was withdrawing from southeast asia."

those compatriots who still follow, against every good sense, the odious policy of the fascist junta of phnompenh scorned by the whole world have the duty to think seriously over every line of the "far eastern economic review" which i cited above. in fact, it is undeniable that:

-- first, the "khmer republic" is neither independent nor neutral; its existence is only due to the protection of its master, the u.s. government on which it depends 100 per cent for everything.

-- second, this accursed "republic" has made our kampuchea lose her territorial integrity as well as her independence, peace and neutrality; and this is because of the stupid policy of the accursed half-baked sorcerers lon nol-sirik matak, whereas the policy of sihanouk was recognized as the only possible one for our small country.

-- third, despite their ridiculous boasts, these fascist traitors today are mortally afraid of being abandoned in the near future by their u.s. master which is preparing quite seriously to quit indochina with its arms and baggage.

even those lonnolites endowed by nature with "mediocre" intelligence should understand that they must quickly abandon the sinking ship of the super-traitors if they do not want to be shot as traitors at the time of liberation.

it is a folly to believe in a military victory of nixon or in the efficiency of his policy of "vietnamization" and "khmerization" of the war.

the american military men themselves have no illusion about this matter. a cable of a.f.p. from saigon dated october 11, 1971 reveals this to the world: "what is most striking... is to note how the morale of these

young men is affected, how they feel themselves forgotten at the rear of a lost cause, how they are utterly disgusted with this war."

"lost cause" -- a perfect illustration in two words of the war of aggression of richard nixon against the indochinese peoples.

and when the american military men themselves are conscious of their inevitable defeat, the army of saigon and that of phnompenh will never be able to change this defeat to victory.

in saigon, the monks, students, working people, the former mercenaries of u.s. imperialism themselves, the popular masses, all are carrying on daily a violent crusade against u.s. imperialism and the neo-colonialist war of nixon.

only in phnompenh is a handful of reactionaries who still try, although desperately, to retain u.s. imperialism exclamation but a growing number of soldiers of lon nol are disgusted with the war to defend the sole interests of this foreign imperialism and the rich putschists of phnompenh. concerning this, the "far eastern economic review (august 14, 1971) provides eloquent evidence: "people are tired of war. a young widow... whose husband was killed... last summer said firmly: 'all the soldiers want peace.' many in the frontline areas... and elsewhere would agree. battle casualties have brought tragedy to many khmer households and the deterioration of the economic situation has made life unpleasant for everybody except the very rich. the price of a plate of rice in cheap restaurants has jumped from a prewar single riel to the current riels 5. a father of a girl aged five ruefully remarked that 'before' his daughter would ask for one or two riels to buy some sweets. now the minimum request is for riels 10.... the french-language paper 'le republicain'... recently printed an article entitled 'danse macabre -- all these deaths, for what?'.... the tone of the article was a clear plea for an end to the war. it underlined, the change since spring last year...."

this is clear and has reduced to ashes the ridiculous boasts of the propaganda of the running dogs long boret, am rong, chnang song and their like exclamation

as to the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, they will certainly be further developed and tempered in the months and years to come. for their heroic fighters know that they are fighting for national independence and national salvation.

among the lonnolites there is not the same lofty ideal guiding the soldiers who know themselves to be despicable mercenaries of u.s. imperialism, paid to betray the ideals of independence, peace, neutrality, freedom, dignity and progress of the khmer people.

that is why these soldiers are inevitably going to lose the war.... "lost cause", more especially as the extreme rottenness of the officers of the lon non gang, a mere tool of lon nol, is known to all in cambodia, indochina and even the whole world as is proved by the cable of the big u.s. agency u.p.i. dated october 10, 1971 signed by alan dawson: "the u.s. central

intelligence (c.i.a.) closed a secret school for training cambodian army guerrillas in laos when police arrested a high-ranking cambodian officer at the school on heroin smuggling charges.... the officer was a top aide of lt. col. lon nor, brother of cambodian prime minister lon nol.... the lon nor aide was arrested in pakse (laos) by local police when he tried to board a phnompenh bound air american flight with 22 pounds of heroin in a soapflake box.... the heroin would be worth almost 12,000 u.s. dollars on the vietnam market.... corruption by the aid and other officers at the camp -- who never participated in the guerrilla forays -- also contributed to the ending of the program, but the drug smuggling was the final straw."

"smuggling", "corruption" -- these are "titles" of "glory", that is, national shame, accompanying the officers of lon nol and lon non whom everybody knows to be the big "chiefs" of khmer smuggling and corruption. even in laos where they were trained by the c.i.a., boss of the perpetrators of the march 18, 1971 coup, the officers of lon nol and lon non spent most of their time in smuggling heroin apart from trying to avoid combat exclamation

arrested by the lao police, the right-hand man of lon non was "recovered" by the latter and appointed again, without any sanction, to his general staff exclamation that is what the fascist youth of phnompenh on march 19, 1970 called "our own uncorrupt new regime" exclamation

- u.p.i. october 10, 1971, by alan dawson: "since his arrest in june, the aide has been released and, dressed in civilian clothes, has resumed duties in phnompenh at lon non's super secret special coordination committee."

the "khmer republic", exactly one year after its accursed founding, is in full political crisis. the putschists who were "as thick as thieves" in getting rid of sihanouk, peace, national neutrality and national sovereignty on march 18, 1970, are today tearing one another to pieces like the meanest dogs.

at present, not content with getting from the national assembly full power, the emergency law and martial law which completely strangled the sovereignty of the people guaranteed by the constitution of the kingdom (1947), the lon nol-sirik matak "government", after getting rid of the very ambitious in tam, has brutally put an end to the legislative "mandate" of the two chambers and arbitrarily transformed them into a "constituent assembly" with the sole "power" of drawing a "draft new constitution" already dictated in detail several months ago by the said "government".

a just punishment by heaven: the deputies who exercised their full legislative power in the time of sihanouk and were not content with it today admit their experience of real dictatorship and anti-popular power.

the peoples of the world only despise all the more these wretched "deputies" whose despicable laments disgust all foreign observers:

- u.p.i. october 16, by alan dawson: "the (lon nol) cambodian government today decided to strip the national assembly of all lawmaking power.... a western diplomat close to lon nol said, 'it had become very difficult for

the government to tolerate the legal opposition in the assembly'.... lon nol... and ... sisowath sirik matak... favored letting the assembly die monday, then wanted to set up a military 'war cabinet'...."

- a.p. october 16, 1971, by robin mannock: "...local jurists say the legality of the government would vanish with the assembly's dissolution unless new elections were held...."

- u.p.i. october 17: "... yem sambaur, lower house leader, told u.p.i. late saturday night 'the government action is against the law, we have a constitution, and the government has disregarded it....' the mood of the 'crisis'... was pessimistic.... one deputy said despairingly, 'might is right, what can you do?' ..."

- a.f.p. october 17: "23 deputies... have declared 'illegal and unconstitutional' the decision taken saturday... by president cheng heng to transform parliament into a 'constituent assembly'.... it is certain that a test of strength has taken place between the executive which intended to remain master of the difficult situation... and a national assembly whose existence depended in fact on a simple decision of the executive... the ousting of mr. in tam... from the government team, strengthened the embryo of opposition which was taking shape within the chamber.... the men of the opposition today talk about a veritable coup d'etat.... the fact is, from now on the executive will govern without the advice of parliament."

- a.p. october 17: "the decision means that marshal lon nol... will assume dictatorial powers, ruling by decree.... yem sambaur... conceded, 'the government is too strong.'"

- reuter, october 17, by john parcell: "a leading opponent, mr. douc rasy, today lashed out at mr. cheng heng's announcement. 'cheng heng's message last night was against the law. we are the deputies, nobody can change our name because we are voted by the people.... i don't care what is said by decree, i am still a representative of the people until new deputies are elected. it means our country would not be a civilised country. men who break the law like this are uncivilised people.'... mr. in tam, who claims his dismissal last month from the interior ministry was far from advocating the holding of national elections, said last night: 'parliament is too late to defend itself, we have missed our chance and we are beaten.'"

true, as the half-baked sorcerer in tam has pitiably admitted, they are defeated, ridiculed and politically "murdered" by lon nol-sirik matak who prove themselves to be more diabolical than they -- the deputies who betrayed the people, their own electors, and who betrayed sangkum and sihanouk whose title and name they had used to make themselves elected by the people. despite the unanimous vote of the last national congress of the khmer people (in december 1969) which allowed sihanouk to dissolve the national assembly guilty of changing our economic policy of nationalization of vital sectors into a policy of the "free world" style, he refused to dissolve it. and so sihanouk was considered by the traitors as a "violator of the constitution" exclamation

today, these dirty gangsters of phnompenh are shamelessly giving lessons on "constitutionality" while since march 18, 1970, they have been trampling underfoot the constitution of 1947 which explicitly forbade them to change the monarchical form of the khmer state or to give up the least bit of legislative power to the executive (decrees are unconstitutional in our country).

the defeat of the traitors will not stop here. in the future which certainly will not be distant, they and their "former friends" in the executive will end their wretched career on the gallows, hanged after an equitable but firm judgment by the tribunal of the patriotic and resisting heroic khmer people.

long live the people's power founded by the n.u.f.c. exclamation

down with the dictatorship of lon nol-sirik matak, running dogs of u.s. imperialism exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, october 25, 1971

CHINA AND IRAN

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Iranian Embassy in Peking Gives Reception to Celebrate Birthday Anniversary of His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Pahlavi

(HCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking, and madame nayernouri gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the birthday anniversary of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran.

attending the reception were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

charge d'affaires ad interim a. nayernouri and chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was alive with warm expressions of the friendship between the people of china and iran.

charge d'affaires ad interim a. nayernouri said: china and iran are two of the oldest nations of the world and have been good friends since the dawn of history. his imperial majesty shahanshah aryamehr a few days ago in an interview granted to a hsinhua reporter in teheran said, "the relations between our two countries, whether in the economic or cultural fields, have been long-standing. it is natural that these reestablished relations not only should be resumed to the level reached in the past, but should also be further developed. we certainly hope that as two great asian countries we shall both benefit from our renewed relations."

a. nayernouri said: the renewal of the old friendship between iran and china, who have been for a long time the torch-bearers of human civilization, is a source of happiness and joy, especially because it coincides with the celebrations of the 2,500th year of iranian monarchy and the founding of the persian empire by cyrus the great.

the charge d'affaires ad interim pointed out: iran's independent foreign policy underlines the importance of peaceful co-existence, friendly cooperation, equality and non-discrimination in a world of diverse and independent nations. we are very happy to see that the ancient nation of the people's republic of china, under the wise guidance of her great leader chairman mao tsetung, has successfully taken the important steps towards progress and prosperity and is going to stand side by side with the most advanced nations.

speaking on behalf of the chinese government and people, chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm festive congratulations to his imperial majesty shahanshah pahlavi and to the imperial government of iran and the iranian people.

he said: we are very glad that the ties between china and iran which were weakened and even once interrupted as a result of imperialist aggression have now been restored and developed on a new basis. this year, her royal highness princess ashraf and her royal highness princess fatemeh visited our country as friendly envoys, thereby making contributions to the promotion of the friendly relations between china and iran. not long ago, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries. of late, our special envoy at the invitation of your government attended the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the persian empire and was accorded a warm reception by your government and people and amicably received by his imperial majesty shahanshah pahlavi as well as by your government leaders. we would like to take this opportunity to express our deep thanks to your country.

chi peng-fei continued: we believe that to develop the relations between china and iran and to strengthen the friendly contacts between our two peoples on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence are in accord with the common interests of the chinese and iranian peoples as well as the afro-asian peoples. the chinese government and people are happy at the achievements scored by the iranian government and people in building their country. we support your just cause and the struggle you have waged together with some other petroleum-producing countries to safeguard state sovereignty and protect your national petroleum resources.

the acting foreign minister stressed: on the 25th of october, the general assembly of the united nations adopted with an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of our country in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs. this is a victory of the people of the whole world, and it is the complete

bankruptcy of the policy long pursued by u.s. imperialism in obdurately obstructing the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the united nations and the u.s. imperialist scheme of attempting to create "two chinas" in the united nations. the chinese government and people express hearty thanks to the governments of albania, algeria and 20 other sponsor countries of this resolution and to the governments of iran and other countries having diplomatic relations with us and of other friendly countries, which have persisted in principle and upheld justice in this struggle.

after the speeches were over, premier chou en-lai, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and others raised their glasses to thank charge d'affaires ad interim a. nayernouri and his wife. then premier chou en-lai, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung went up to the diplomatic envoys and military attaches of albania, algeria and other countries and raised their glasses to express thanks to the governments and people of various countries for their valuable support to the just cause of the chinese government and people.

present at the reception were:

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wu jui-lin, wang hui-chiu, fang yi, li chiang, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, pan yu-hung, li hsueh-shih, hao chien-kang, yen chun, hsieh pei-yi, yao hsiao-cheng, ti fu-tsai, teng kang, chang shih-cheng, ma jen-hui and tan tung; and

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsien fu-min, chi fang and lin chiao-chih.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 26, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara left here for a visit to shangnai by special plane today after its visit to kwangchow. the delegation is accompanied by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, who was with the delegation on its visit left here by the same plane.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command including ting sheng, wang shou-tao, yeh chien-min, hsiao yuan-li, su ke-chih and pai ping, as well as more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

the malian military delegation arrived here on october 24. ting sheng, a leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished malian guests in the evening. ting sheng and kissima doukara spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the wish that the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and mali would be constantly consolidated and developed. after the banquet, the distinguished malian guests saw a revolutionary performance given by the literary and art propaganda team of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair and watched an exhibition of military skill given by militiamen.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet Marking 21st Anniversary of Entry into War in Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea.

attending the banquet on invitation were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and chinese vice-minister of national defence su yu spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: in the sternest period of the korean people's war against the u.s. aggressors and for the liberation of the fatherland, the chinese people, holding high the banner of "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea", sent volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to the frontline in korea. the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea is a genuine revolutionary support which the chinese people gave with their blood to the korean people at a time when we were faced with difficulties. like brothers the korean and chinese peoples and armies loved and showed concern for each other and, closely uniting with each other in battles, they finally defeated the predatory u.s. aggression and won great victories which mark the starting point from which u.s. imperialism began to go downhill.

the genuine internationalist support and cooperation between the two peoples in their common struggle against

the u.s. aggressors, he said, will shine forever in the glorious history of the revolutionary struggles of korea and china. the brilliant feats the fine sons and daughters of the chinese people performed on our korean land will forever be engraved in the hearts of the korean people.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the friendship and unity and the relationship of mutual support and cooperation between the korean and chinese people are cemented in blood in the raging flames of the protracted revolutionary struggle against their common enemy. they have stood the test of time. no force in the world can break them up. they are indestructible. following the teachings of the korean people's great revolutionary leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people will, as always, make every effort to further strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and, in the struggle against u.s.-japanese imperialism and all reactionaries, closely unite with their revolutionary comrades-in-arms and fraternal ally, the chinese people, and fight together with them to the end.

ambassador hyun jun keuk condemned u.s. imperialism for expanding its criminal war of aggression in viet nam into laos and cambodia, carrying on its war of aggression in the whole region of indochina, forcibly occupying taiwan province, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china, and continuously stepping up its aggressive activities against the chinese people. he condemned u.s. imperialism for further strengthening its naval and air forces in south korea, introducing various kinds of lethal weapons and military equipment into south korea, stepping up its activities of "modernizing" the puppet troops and fully arming the "territorial reserves" in south korea and making incessant military provocations against the northern part of the republic.

he said: taking advantage of the time when u.s. imperialism is pushing the "nixon doctrine", the revived japanese militarists are attempting to realize their old dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" and are carrying on outrageous activities. but u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists must face the present-day reality squarely and refrain from taking reckless actions.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung points out: "today, u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists are conspiring together and colluding with each other in asia and intensifying their sinister activities of aggression and war. the peoples of our two countries, korea and china, are furthering their full preparedness so as to jointly cope with any invasion of the enemies, remaining revolutionary comrades-in-arms and fraternal allies in the future, too, as they fought victoriously in the past, sharing life and death, weal and woe in one and the same trench." the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung points out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

ambassador hyun jun keuk concluded: with their glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism, the people

of korea and china will, in the future, vigorously unfold their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and their running dogs, just as they did in the past, fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy and winning victory together.

vice-minister su yu said: twentyone years ago, u.s. imperialism madly launched the war of aggression against korea. under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung, the heroic korean people defied brute force and rose up in resistance. after three years of sanguinary battle, they finally defeated the extremely arrogant u.s. imperialism and won great victory in the war for the liberation of the fatherland. the korean people's great victory has encouraged and given an impetus to the world people's revolutionary struggles against imperialism and set a shining example of daring to struggle and daring to win for the revolutionary people of the world.

vice-minister su yu said: when the fraternal korean people were suffering from brutal u.s. imperialist aggression, the chinese people, following chairman mao's teaching, sent the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people against the u.s. aggressors. this is a bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people. during the eight years when they were with the fraternal korean people, the chinese people's volunteers always enjoyed the meticulous care of the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung and received enthusiastic help and great support from the korean people. the chinese people are grateful for this and will always remember it.

vice-minister su yu praised the splendid achievements scored by the brave and industrious korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist economic construction and in building their national defence. he said that the chinese people wholeheartedly wish the korean people still more splendid achievements in their revolution and construction.

vice-minister su yu said: the chinese people firmly support the south korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dog, the pak jung hi clique. the gigantic and heroic struggle waged recently by the young students and patriotic people of south korea is a reflection of the burning desire of the south korean people for democratic rights, for fighting against the fascist rule of the pak jung hi puppet clique and for the realization of the unification of their fatherland. this demonstrates once again that no force can extinguish the raging flames of the struggle of the south korean people. the south korean people's struggle has received firm support from the people of china and of the other countries of the world. he expressed deep confidence that the 40 million korean people will surely win complete victory in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the independent and peaceful unification of their fatherland.

the vice-minister continued: the people of china and korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "in the course of their just struggle against

aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood." the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung points out: "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny." relying on this great power of unity, the people of our two countries fought side by side and defeated japanese imperialism and the u.s. aggressors in the past. today, u.s. imperialism is stepping up the revival of japanese militarism and directs its spearhead of aggression against the people of china, korea, the three countries of indochina and other asian countries. u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying our territory of taiwan. it is still hanging on in south korea and is introducing the forces of japanese militarism into south korea to serve as its accomplice in an attempt to perpetuate its forcible occupation of south korea and turn south korea into its colony and military base. in such circumstances, it is imperative for the chinese and korean people to unite more closely with each other in common struggle against the enemy.

vice-minister su yu concluded: the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland, resolutely support the eight-point programme for peaceful unification of korea put forth by the d.p.r.k. government on april 12, 1971 and firmly stand by the korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism until complete victory is won.

also present at the banquet were:

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services, arms, peking units and the peking garrison wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang ting-pin, wu jui-lin, chen hsien-jui, chao chieh, sung wei-shih, ma su-cheng, tsui lun, chung hui-kun, ting pen-chun, liang pu and chai cheng-wen; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including keng piao, jen yun-chung, nan nien-lung, ma wen-po, nan tsung-cheng, chen chieh, kuo lu, ting kuo-yu, tseng wei, wang kuo-chuan, shih huang, yao hsiao-cheng and liu chun.

Wreath Laid at "Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower" on 21st Anniversary of Entry of CPV into War in Korea

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1971)

so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet, on behalf of the korean workers' party central committee, the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly and the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., laid a wreath at the "korean-chinese friendship tower" this morning on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into war in korea, expressing the deep mourning for the fallen heroes of the c.p.v.

present on the occasion were colonel general kim dae hong, vice-minister of national defence; kim du yong, vice-minister of public security; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and of the committee for foreign cultural relations; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army and other leaders of departments concerned and officers of the korean people's army.

the ribbon on the wreath bore this message: "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the c.p.v. exclamation"

wreaths were also laid this morning by the korean ministries of foreign affairs, national defence, foreign trade and public security, the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean workers' party, the pyongyang municipal people's committee and the central committee of the federation of chinese residents in korea.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and miao chieh, senior staff officer of the c.p.v. delegation of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission laid wreaths at the "korean-chinese friendship tower" in the name of the chinese embassy in korea and the delegation of the c.p.v. when laying the wreath, comrades so chol, chong jun taek and responsible members of departments concerned observed a silence amid the sombre music. then, they entered the round stone room of the tower to go over the list of martyrs of the former chinese people's volunteers.

albanian ambassador to korea also laid a wreath at the "korean-chinese friendship tower" today.

yesterday, kim man gum, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, on behalf of the workers' party of korea, the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., laid a wreath at the cemetery of fallen heroes of the chinese people's

volunteers at hoechang of south pyongan province, the seat of the general headquarters of the former chinese people's volunteers. kim man gum was accompanied by chinese ambassador li yun-chuan, wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy and ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side of the military armistice commission of korea.

kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, and li sang son, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, on behalf of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea and the pyongyang municipal people's committee, laid a wreath this morning at the grave of fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers at brother mountains in pyongyang.

chong chang hwa, secretary of the kaesong municipal committee of the korean workers' party, pang bom jun, chairman of the kaesong municipal people's committee and major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission laid wreaths this morning at the grave of fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers and the grave of fallen heroes of the korean people's army in kaesong city.

Delegation of Socialist Working Youth League of Korea Leaves Peking for Home

(KCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

the delegation of the socialist working youth league of korea led by o gwang taek left here for home by air this morning after successfully concluding a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by ni chih-fu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; leading members and staff members of departments concerned shen chien, yang yu-heng, hsieh ching-yi, kuo tung-chun, hsing jen-hsien, hsiao huang, mao pao-chung, yang chun-cheng, lin hsien-nung, tsui lung-hao; and more than one thousand young people and children of the capital.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and liu yong mun, third secretary of the korean embassy in peking, were present.

today, peking airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people of china and korea. the well-wishers held red banners and huge streamers inscribed with such slogans as "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" when comrade o gwang taek and other comrades arrived at the airport and walked round to bid farewell to the crowds, the people waved bouquets, danced and shouted slogans, congratulating the korean comrades-in-arms on their successful visit.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Embassy of Sierra Leone in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met josepn claudais william porter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of sierra leone in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister States That Adoption by UN General Assembly with Overwhelming Majority of Resolution Put Forward by Albania, Algiers and 20 Other Countries Is Victory of People of Whole World

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, emphatically pointed out here today: on the 25th of october, the general assembly of the united nations adopted with an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of our country in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs. this is a victory of the people of the whole world, and it is the complete bankruptcy of the policy long pursued by u.s. imperialism in obdurately obstructing the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the united nations and the u.s. imperialist scheme of attempting to create "two chinas" in the united nations. the chinese government and people express hearty thanks to the governments of albania, algeria and 20 other sponsor countries of this resolution and to the governments of iran and other countries having diplomatic relations with us and of other friendly countries, which have persisted in principle and upheld justice in this struggle.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said this here this evening at a reception given by a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires a.i. of the iranian embassy in peking, in celebration of the national day of iran.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Henry Kissinger Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

dr. henry a. kissinger and his party of thirteen members, who had come here to make concrete arrangements for the visit to china of president nixon of the united states, left peking for home today via shanghai after concluding talks with the chinese government.

seeing them off at the airport were yeh chien-ying, chi peng-fei, yu sang, hsiung hsiang-hui, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, chen chu, ma jen-hui, chang jui-ai, liu cheng-ching, wang hsiao-yi, chien ta-yung, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and chang han-chih. han hsu, acting director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs, accompanied them to shanghai.

during intervals between the talks with the chinese side, dr. kissinger and his party visited various places, went sightseeing and attended a theatrical performance in peking.

American Friends Mr. and Mrs. Granich Leave Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1971)

american friends max and grace granich left here by air today for a visit to the southern parts of china before leaving for home. they had already visited peking, shenyang, anshan, luta, yenan and sian.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including tang ming-chao and hsi tao-chung, and american friends in peking dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem) and his wife and dr. hans muller and his wife.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1971)

a chinese table tennis team with sung sheng-wu as its head and lu ming as its deputy head left here by air today for a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

the team is composed of 9 players. they are:(men) wang wen-jung, wang wen-hua, chen chin-tang, li peng and chou shu-sen, and (women) chou pao-chin, sheng hsin-hua, chang li and lin wei. the coaches are wang chuan-yao and li fu-jung.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li lien-ching, lu ting, po ping, tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis players.

also present were ilija djukic, counsellor, and stanojlo glisic, first secretary, of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Vigorously Grasp Line Struggle and Strengthen Leadership Over Educational Revolution

by

The Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed in Changchun Institute of Geology and the Revolutionary Committee of Changchun Institute of Geology

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 21, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidarity of its own organization." We of the Changchun Institute of Geology, following the example of Peking University and Tsinghua University and guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, have launched a vigorous revolution in education.

For three years and more we have sent out in succession more than 40 educational revolution practice teams to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to conduct social investigations, participate in the class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment in factories, mines and rural communes, and carry out the practice of educational revolution. At the same time,by setting up three pilot classes for workers, by linking up with brigades and schools, and by means of operating schools jointly with mines, we have trained more than 100 worker geological personnel. Simultaneous with the setting up of workers' pilot classes, we have also successively held four full-term and 17 short-term training classes, trained more than 500 geological personnel for related mines and teams in six provinces and trained more than 170 "indigenous" geological personnel for seven hsien and communes.

More than ten three-in-one combination instruction bases for teaching, scientific research, and production have initially been set up both within and outside schools. The old educational system has been reformed, more than twenty part-time teachers with practical experience have been engaged and some new teaching materials are being written.

We have also completed more than 40 items of production assignment for production units concerned, and discovered mineral resources such as coal, iron, copper, lead and zinc in seven localities as well as fulfilling some scientific research tasks urgently needed for production by the state.

The practice of educational revolution has enabled us to see clearly that in order to bring about a proletarian revolution in education, it is necessary to have working class leadership. Working-class leadership means implementation of the correct proletarian line under the Party's leadership and applying the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Failure to grasp the line struggle would result in loss of leadership and the educational revolution would end up in the wrong track. Once political leadership and political line have been grasped, the fundamental could be grasped, and the revolution in education would continue to advance in victory along the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao.

In the Practice of Educational Revolution Raise the Consciousness of Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

Under the order of "The working class must exercise leadership in everything" given by great leader Chairman Mao, the working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, gained leadership powers in the school, and created favorable conditions for the development of the proletarian revolution in education. In guiding the practice of the proletarian educational revolution in the school, we have first overcome the idea of the leading body that grasping educational revolution means giving prominence to work and only grasping the political movement could mean giving prominence to politics, and the kind of erroneous tendency of slighting the ideological as well as the cultural and educational fronts, so as to raise the awareness of the line. We realize that in order to carry out educational revolution well and to run socialist colleges well, the building of a working-class intellectual force is a great task imposed on us by history.

Therefore when purifying the class ranks, we at the same time placed educational revolution on our agenda, and under the direction of Chairman Mao's line on education, sent out the first group of 13 educational revolution practice teams for participation in the three great revolutionary movements, for receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and for carrying out the practice of educational revolution. We strive not to forget educational revolution no matter how little time we had, not to put aside educational revolution no matter how crowded our work schedule was, and not to put educational revolution in its wrong place no matter how busy we were with other work.

After the flourishing development of the educational revolution a fresh problem was sharply presented before us. Because of the unfamiliarity of our worker comrades and army representatives with the educational profession, they were unable not only to express themselves but also to lend a hand in teaching practice and felt rather left out. Without being familiar with the profession, on what could they rely for leadership? The practice of responsible members and army representatives of the revolution committee provided an answer to the problem.

An educational revolution practice team was carrying out educational revolution practice in a certain mining area of Liaoning. At that time there was an old vertical shaft which, according to an estimate on its mineral reserve, had only another year of life left. The production unit hoped that we could assist them in making an investigation of its underground resources and to provide them with data for extending its future. However, some of the comrades were of the opinion that the work there was not conducive to teaching and consequently did not accept the request of the mine. The worker comrades sharply criticized, "This attitude, which is no different from the practice of the former university."

Responsible members of the revolutionary committees and army representatives on the committee, upon learning of this situation, felt that in order to carry out educational revolution, it was necessary to place proletarian politics in command and it would never do to place professionalism in command. Whether teaching was carried out in conjunction with actual conditions in production or not or whether it proceeded from the demand of the revolution or from the purely professional viewpoint was a problem of line and a reflection of the struggle between the two lines of education and the two lines of thought on education.

Thereupon they organized the teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's teachings "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," repudiated the erroneous tendency of "Putting intellectual education first" and the purely professional concept, raised the understanding of everyone and accepted the request of this production unit. By going deep into reality, by carrying out investigation and study together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and by integrating teaching with production, the educational revolution practice team eventually smashed foreign rules and regulations and discovered in a geological stratum long considered by bourgeois "authorities" as without any future prospect, an abnormal area more than 300 meters wide and 1,000 meters long to provide material for extending the future prospect of mining in this mine.

From the practice of the responsible members of the revolutionary committee and army representatives on the committee, we have come to realize that it is the line that determines everything. Although we know nothing about the teaching profession and are outsiders, as long as we seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, faithfully implement Chairman Mao's educational line, and rely on the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we outsiders can nevertheless lead those in the profession by adhering to

this principle, solve various problems of the revolution in education and continue to score victories in educational revolution.

Actively Grasp the Line Struggle in the Sphere of Teaching, Develop Educational Revolution Penetratingly

Following the penetrating development of the revolution in education and by means of various experiments, a new proletarian system of education is gradually being established. There has appeared a new situation in educational revolution at the school. Under the new situation, how to grasp political leadership and the struggle of the lines has become another new problem.

Not long ago, the teachers of the workers pilot classes developed a debate on the necessity and means of reforming the educational system in the geological prospecting profession. Some said, "The system is the natural formation of the evolution of natural science. Once changed it will no longer be scientific." Others felt that although the old system must be reformed, the new system must still take our branch of science as the leading factor. Some of the instructors on the other hand suggested combining the different courses, "linked into a line and divided into sections," so as to cover familiar grounds more rapidly and not waste so much effort. The debate lasted a whole week without producing any result.

This incident shook us greatly. It clearly showed that although the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was crushed, its remnant pernicious influence was not completely eliminated. Such bourgeois prejudices as private ownership of knowledge, theory above everything else, slavish compradore philosophy and personal fame and gain were always appearing and disappearing from time to time, and once the vocational sphere was involved, they would become stubbornly manifest and take issue with the proletariat. Because of that we must vigorously grasp the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of vocational teaching, fight against the remnant pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and the deep-rooted bourgeois prejudices, and stimulate the penetrating development of educational revolution.

The methods and experience by which we vigorously grasp the struggle of the lines in the sphere of teaching are:

1. In maintaining the correct orientation for running the school, vigorously grasp the struggle of the lines.

Should the school maintain the running of an open door school or should it move the classroom everywhere? This is a continuation of the struggle between the two lines on the question of for whom and how the school should be run after the setting up of the new teaching system. To be good at grasping the typical examples of this problem for line analysis could lead to the continuous deepening of understanding of the teachers and students of Chairman Mao's educational policy.

We jointly run a hydrological geology class with a coal mine, and the school was set up at the colliery. At the beginning, everybody thought that the purpose of running the school at the colliery was for training the workers and therefore it was run as an open-door school.

However, not long afterward, we discovered that the teachers in providing instruction were separated from the reality of the mining area and began to teach book theory, moving the entire practice of the old geology institute into the workers' hydrological and geology class. Therefore we organized the teachers and students to sum up the state of the preceding stage of instruction, and in comparison with that given in the former institute, developed an analysis on political line and examined the orientation for running the school. Everybody realized that although the school had moved out of its lofty tower into the mining area, the environment had changed and outwardly it had become an open-door school, still the bourgeois prejudices of slighting practice and putting theory above everything else in the minds of the teachers had not changed and what they did was to move the classroom into the colliery. If this was permitted to continue it would be "a new address for the same old building, and wearing new shoes but taking the same old road."

By means of line analysis, the teachers and students stepped out of the confines of the classroom, went to the mine, and in close conjunction with the reality of coal production, carried out investigation and study, gathered a large amount of first-hand information, drew up a new teaching plan, and maintained the correct orientation for running the school, for which they were warmly received by the leadership and the workers of the mine.

2. <u>In reforming the content of former teaching, vigorously grasp the struggle of the lines</u>.

The reform of teaching material is a profound ideological revolution, and grasping typical examples of the reform of teaching material for line analysis can help to liberate the teachers from the bounds of bourgeois prejudices and old professionalism and enable them to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly.

A teacher of the workers' pilot class, in preparing lectures for a course on electronics had the intention of showing off his knowledge to make a good impression on the worker students. Therefore, he took from the book shelf a book called <u>Technology of Electronics</u> as well as four hefty volumes of <u>Circuit Designing</u> used by a radio specialty of a certain university as reference material for his textbook. Later when he learned that the students were still studying positive and negative numbers,he was greatly disappointed, and did not write a single word for more than a month.

The worker students carried out a line analysis on this and pointed out that the most basic reason why it was impossible for him to write a book like that behind closed doors was because he had not changed his way of thinking, feeling or stand and that such bourgeois ideas as theory above everything, the foreign comprador philosophy of crawling behind at a snail's pace, and winning

personal fame and making personal gain still stubbornly dominated the mind of this teacher. They also pointed out that without getting rid of these old ideas, the textbooks written would naturally be "old merchandise in a new packing."

The analysis of the worker students touched the teacher deeply, and enabled him to differentiate between the correct and incorrect line. He realized that "the change in world outlook is something fundamental" and that bedeviled by the bourgeois idea of personal fame and gain, it would be impossible for him to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education. He vigorously criticized his selfish interest, raised his awareness of line struggle, went deeply among the worker students for more than a month of investigation and study, and eventually, on the basis of the existing level of the students, prepared a new chapter on electronics which could be understood by the worker students, and was favorably commented on by them.

3. In reforming the old method of teaching, vigorously grasp the struggle of the lines.

After the revolution in education has gone deep into the sphere of teaching, the struggle between the two lines regularly takes place over the method of teaching. The question is, should books and teachers be the central part of teaching with theory separated from reality or should teaching be organized on the basis of the Marxist theory of knowledge of "practice--theory--practice" and carried out along the mass line? We pay attention to the grasping of typical examples in the reform of the old method of teaching for line analysis, continue to do away with the old method of teaching and have initially set up a teaching method that links theory with reality and is in conformity with the dialectical materialist law of knowledge.

At the end of last year, students of the geo-physical survey short-term training class, upon entering the school, were immediately given theoretical lectures in the classroom on magnetic surveying. Progressing from theory to theory the teacher found the going very difficult and the students also found the study very confusing. The students commented, "We do not understand the lesson in class, still less remember it after class, and we are having trouble with the study." The teachers and students carried out a line analysis on this method of teaching. Everyone felt that although theory was necessary, still when it was separated from reality, it would be just empty talk. The carrying out of teaching of magnetic surveying on the blackboard and "mass cramming" would bind the students to books and oblige them to follow the teacher about. That was a manifestation of the revisionist line of "making books the center" and "making teachers the center" of education. This kind of teaching could only result in a return to the old course.

Later, the teachers of the short-term study class, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite theory with practice," stepped down from their lofty tower, went to a mining area to carry out teaching on magnetic surveying in conjunction with production and organized a teaching process based on the law of "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge." Within the short space of only three months, not only did the students fulfill

their production target, but they also mastered the use of instruments and could give specific interpretation on results of surveys, showing a marked improvement in the quality of teaching as compared with those carried out in universities in the past.

Rely on the Masses, Boldly Mobilize the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The proletarian revolution in education should be carried out by relying on the masses of the revolutionary students, teachers and workers in schools." The practice of struggle has gradually enabled us to realize that in order to grasp leadership firmly in educational revolution, the working class under the leadership of the Party must rely on the masses, boldly mobilize the masses and thoroughly implement the mass line. In this respect we have consistently grasped the following two points.

1. To hand all major issues on educational revolution to the masses for discussion, rely on the masses, boldly mobilize the masses to carry out line analysis and help the leading body to raise its awareness of the struggle of the lines.

Formerly when studying and resolving major issues on educational revolution, we invariably followed the plans of the upper level, and let them be discussed and studied among only a few people, but seldom handed them over to the masses for discussion. Because of that, some of the decisions could easily deviate from Chairman Mao's proletarian line.

In the latter part of last year, we had in succession tabled two plans for reform of the system, but yet on both occasions the plans could not be properly implemented. This year at an open-door rectification meeting, we boldly mobilized the masses to carry out a line analysis on the question of reform of the system. The revolutionary teachers and students criticized us for not going deeply enough into reality for investigation and study on the subject of the reform of the system, for doing work in a "it must be so because it seems so to me" manner, and for ideologically regarding the reform of system one-sidedly as simply a change in organizational form while neglecting the class struggle in the ideological sphere. This consequently led to a slackening of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, so although the form of the organization was changed, the thinking of the people underwent no significant change. The masses said, "The break has not been radical enough, it naturally cannot stand firmly."

By means of a mass line analysis we discovered the main reason why Chairman Mao's revolutionary could not be implemented firmly. Bearing this problem in mind, we held a repudiation and rectification meeting, vigorously criticized the idealistic transcendentalism and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, handed the question of the reform of system to the masses for full discussion, went deeply among the masses and modestly listened to their views. This greatly improved our understanding of the reform of system, and through that we were able to grasp the reform of the school system firmly from the plane of class struggle.

2. To boldly mobilize the masses, carry out line discussion and criticism on the leading body, and promote the revolutionization of the thinking of those in power and make it scientific.

Practice has enabled us to realize that in order to consolidate the leadership of the working class over educational revolution, the leading body must place itself among the people and strive to remold its world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought, for only in that way could consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be raised. It has been almost four years since the revolutionary committee was set up in our school. The system of maintaining monthly discussion and criticism of the leading body by the masses has effectively stimulated the remolding of the world outlook of members of the leading body as well as its ideological revolutionization.

Owing to the implementation of Chairman Mao's educational line, we have made some achievements in educational revolution. However, not long ago, some comrades of the leading body became arrogant and complacent in the face of achievements and grew light-headed. Under the influence of this irregular style, ideological and political leadership was slackened over the revolution in education, resulting for a time in the failure of the workers' pilot classes to place the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people in a primary position, in a departure from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in the making of a detour.

At a discussion and criticism meeting on the political line, the masses sharply criticized the "complacency" in our thinking and our "light-headed" style, the slackening of the "chord" of class struggle and the little progress made in educational revolution. The displaying of "facts" and drawing of a "line" by the masses enabled us to search for the cause in world outlook. One principal leading member of the revolutionary committee and army representative summed up the lesson of how the worker students, by maintaining class struggle as the principal subject of study, greatly made manifest their revolutionary spirit, and how, by slackening ideological and political work, they caused the pilot classes to make a detour, and dug out from the world outlook the cause due to"the individual-first mentality" making trouble. The inflation of the word "self," the growth of arrogance in the face of achievements and the departure from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line were damaging the cause of the revolution. From that we realize that in order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly and resolutely, we must consciously guard against arrogance, do away with complacency, get rid of selfish interests, establish devotion to public interests and consistently remold our world outlook.

Practice of struggle tells us that only by relying on the masses, by boldly mobilizing the masses and by maintaining the mass line shall we be able to take in rich political nourishment from the masses, raise the level of our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and remold our world outlook. Only by so doing shall we be able to guarantee the triumphant continuous advance of educational revolution along Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

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SELF-REMOLDING

Reform Our Own Ability To Know in the Course of Transforming the Objective World

by

Yin Tzu-ming (尹子明), First Secretary of CCP Shaoyang Regional Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 21, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In today's stage of social development, the responsibility of correctly understanding the world and transforming it falls historically on the proletariat and its political party." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao and bearing the question of how to understand Shaoyang and transform Shaoyang in mind, I studied Lenin's and Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, combined study with practice and incessantly reformed my own ability to know things so as to enable myself to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Going Among the Masses To Understand Shaoyang

In December 1969, the organization transferred me to a post in Shaoyang. At that time I felt that this was an indication of the Party's confidence in me and decided to follow great leader Chairman Mao closely and try my best to accomplish the mission. However, I also had some contradictions inside myself because I had worked in this place before and during that time I formed an idea that Shaoyang was a "large, poor and backward" region where the population was large, arable land scarce, output low, and contribution small. Now that I had come to serve as the "squad leader" I feared that my responsibility in the job of transforming Shaoyang was heavy.

Now how should I know Shaoyang correctly? Could the tempo for changing Shaoyang be speeded up? I had been thinking about this question but could not get a correct answer. Later I studied Lenin's incisive writing "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge," and studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone" and "No investigation, no right to speak." Then I realized that to obtain a correct answer, we must persevere in adhering to the viewpoint of practice first and conduct penetrating investigation and study under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thus, I proceeded with other comrades to study the advanced experience of different types of communes and production brigades and asked the masses to teach us.

I received a vivid line education in Yehchip'ing production brigade, Shaotung hsien which was a poor mountain area where "mountains are high, water scarce and rocks aplenty." In 1964 the Party branch of this production brigade actively responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "Learn from Tachai in agricultural production," persisted in the struggle between the two classes,

the two roads and the two lines, energetically repudiated capitalist tendencies, energetically repudiated the philistine philosophy and led the masses in declaring war against the rocks.

They then rallied their revolutionary enthusiasm, practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle, formed a group of farmlands of high and steady yield on those rocky hills, raised the per-mow output of food grains from 400 chin to over 1,000 chin and turned the production brigade into an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agricultural production. I thought: If Yehchip'ing production brigade could be changed, why could other places not be changed? The change which took place in Yehchip'ing production brigade shattered my old idea about Shaoyang region. What I thought could be "changed slowly" was changed greatly by the masses of people. It was entirely unexpected.

Now should I proceed from objective reality or from subjective prejudice? These were two lines entirely antagonistic to each other. Lenin pointed out clearly when he criticized Mach's subjective idealism in his book "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism": "Is it from matter to feeling and thought or from thought and feeling to matter? Engels advocated the first line, the materialist line; but Mach advocated the second line, the idealist line." My original understanding of Shaoyang region proceeded from subjective imagination and I thought I knew Shaoyang well. But in reality I did not truly know Shaoyang. It was true I had worked here before, but at that time I was influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, sat high above the masses as an official, always under-estimated the socialist enthusiasm hidden among the masses, saw matter without seeing the people and failed to understand and mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses fully.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionaries throughout the region underwent a profound spiritual change and Shaoyang also underwent a profound change. But although objective matters advanced and became developed, my own thoughts still remained in the original stage. I still judged the new situation with old ideas. In this way I became a captive of Machism without knowing it myself.

Facts educated me profoundly that away from materialist theory of reflection and away from investigation of the actual situation, one could never persevere in the line of materialist understanding and never enable one's own understanding to reflect objective reality correctly. If we looked at Shaoyang from the dialectical materialist viewpoint, "large, poor and backward" was but an objective fact. We should be able to see the side of difficulty, but more significantly, we should also be able to see the side of favorable conditions. When the area was large, we had lots of people and land; socialist enthusiasm of the masses of people was high and material potentials were also great. Poverty might seem to be a bad thing, but in fact it was a good thing: "When one is poor, one thinks about changing, working and making revolution." As for backwardness, it was actually the leadership that was backward, not the masses. In the meantime, it was understanding that was behind practice.

Yehchip'ing production brigade's rapid change demonstrated that contradictions could be changed under certain conditions. As long as we persistently implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fully develop man's subjective initiative, unfavorable conditions can be changed into favorable conditions and backwardness can be changed into progressiveness. Whether Shaoyang could be changed and whether it could be changed rapidly depends on whether we could do a good job in changing.

Going into Practice To Transform Shaoyang

What should be grasped first in transforming Shaoyang? I was not very clear about this question for a period of time. I began to feel that I grasped something only after I summed up the experience of the leadership squad of the Ch'engpu hsien Party committee in revolutionization.

Ch'engpu hsien is a mountain area with minority settlements. In the past, some of the comrades in the leadership squad of the hsien thought here "the mountains are high and the climate cold, so it is very difficult to change." As a result, they only "think of moving" but not "changing." Since last winter and this spring, hsien Party committee secretary Comrade Pien Chün-yeh took the initiative in reading Marxist and Leninist books, study Chairman Mao's works, energetically grasped the basic question of raising the consciousness of the leadership squad in line struggle, and conducted five open-door rectifications. They applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought to repudiate energetically the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," the "theory of the masses being backward" and the "theory of mountain areas being difficult to change," made up their minds to take roots in the mountain area for the rest of their lives, and resolutely endeavored to change the backward situation of the entire hsien.

During the past year, all of the comrades of the leadership squad of the hsien spent two-thirds of their time in going deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study and lead the broad masses of people to learn from Tachai and surpass Hsiyang. This brought about a new situation in revolution and production. They planted green manure in a big way and also planted good varieties with short stem in a big way. This year, the output of early rice and intermediate rice alone approached the total output of food grains last year. In addition a bumper harvest of late rice is expected.

We learned from the experience acquired from Ch'engpu hsien that the key to the remolding of Shaoyang lies in the leadership and in what line the leadership executes. Nothing can be achieved if the leadership squad's consciousness in line struggle is not raised. To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly, the following questions of understanding must be solved first:

First, the relation between things subjective and things objective. In connection with the question of remolding Shaoyang, at first I was in favor of doing it slowly, thinking that the question of Shaoyang was after all like "a piece of embroidery on the hemp sack--the quality of the base is too poor," so one could advance only slowly. After this way of thinking was changed, I

developed a tendency of rashness. When I formulated plans, I paid much attention to needs but little attention to possibilities and much attention to favorable conditions but little attention to unfavorable conditions. I went to the two extremes of "slowness" and "rashness." At first my thinking was behind the masses and failed to work on things which could actually be done through subjective efforts. Later I went past objective possibilities and acted subjectively and blindly. This brought about a rebuff. Lessons I learned in this connection were very profound.

During the work of expanding the area of late rice planting last year, some of the hsien were short of late rice sprouts. For the sake of guaranteeing the achievement of prescribed area of late rice, we recklessly suggested prolonging the period of sowing. In some areas sowing was continued into mid-August. As we were going against the law of rice growing, we failed to harvest much from the 150,000 mow of land where sowing was prolonged.

So we studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Idealism, mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism are all characterized by separating things subjective from things objective and divorcing understanding from practice." Then we realized that to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly and remold the objective world with our own initiative, we must adapt our thinking, planning and methods to the laws of the objective world. If we fail to proceed from objective reality and concrete conditions and work only by relying on subjective imagination and zeal, we shall produce an idealist class estimation and idealist leadership thinking which could only bring about losses in our work. The only way to understand and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly is to use the Marxist theory of knowledge to remold our own ability to understand.

Second, the relation between politics and work. Now I paid more attention to giving prominence to proletarian politics than in the past; but sometimes I still paid more attention to grasping production. I thought that the principal reason for Shaoyang's being backward was its slow agricultural production and wanted only to increase food grains production.

After studying Lenin's writing, "If a class does not correctly handle its problems politically, it will be impossible for it to maintain its rule and in the meantime it will also fail to handle its production tasks" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life line of all economic work," I realized: To lead production, we must not simply grasp targets and speed alone. The most important thing is to grasp politics and use Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to lead the people. As a "squad leader" I should all the more grasp education on ideology and the political line and grasp the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad. "When this principal contradiction is grasped all questions can be solved readily." If we grasp production alone for the sake of promoting production, we shall slip onto the evil road of "productive power above everything" and deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If we grasp revolution alone without promoting production, we should in reality be negating the role of politics as a commander of production and become empty politicians. This is also inconsistent

with objective reality, inconsistent with the Marxist theory of knowledge, and make us unable to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Third, the relation between the advanced and the backward. In the past I also had an idealist and metaphysical understanding toward the advanced and the backward, thinking that everything in advanced units was good and that the only way to encourage them to continue to advance was to extol them all the way. I also thought backward units were backward in every respect and the only way to make them realize their backwardness was to criticize them all the way. But in reality the result of this way of doing things was not good. When some of the advanced units were over-extolled they developed arrogance and when some backward units were over-criticized they developed depression.

Now why did we have a good subjective wish but failed to achieve objective results? Chairman Mao said: "All things can be divided into two" and "all contradicting things are mutually related. They not only exist together in a unified entity under certain conditions, but can also be made to change into one another under certain conditions." As a result of the existence of development of internal contradictions, all things are incessantly changing all the time; imbalance is absolute and balance only is relative. The advanced and the backward exist only in a relative sense and their positions are not fixed and unchanging. Advanced units also have their weak points, which, if not overcome, can also make the units backward. By the same token, backward units also have their positive factors, which, if fully developed, can also turn the units into advanced ones.

From then on we paid attention to the two-point theory: We regularly held study classes for advanced units to educate them in ideology and the political line, to find shortcomings from achievements and to uncover contradictions from the advanced. We also paid heed to finding positive traits in relatively backward units, helped them warmly and conducted penetrating and meticulous revolutionary transformation.

Practice taught us that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can only be implemented by good leadership squads and good leadership squads are built by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When we solve the questions of the leadership squads concerning the theory of knowledge and raise their revolutionary consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall be able to grasp the fundamentals and to lead the people in the region to remold Shaoyang with initiative. When we do not do so, we shall lose our orientation and fail to achieve anything.

Remolding the Objective World and Also Remolding Our Own Subjective World

Chairman Mao taught us: "The struggle of the proletariat and revolutionary people in remolding the world include the following tasks of realization: remolding of the objective world as well as the subjective world--remolding of our own ability to understand and remold the relation between the subjective world and the objective world." I realized in

practice that the key to doing a good job in the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad of the region lay in myself as the "squad leader." Before the "squad members" can lead the masses in unison to remold Shaoyang, my own world outlook must first be remolded well.

At one time I thought that I had seniority and experience, and so could not get rid of my old style of work. As a result, I failed to read assiduously although I wanted to, failed to work hard although I wanted to make revolution, and did not have the spirit of arduous struggle although I wanted to struggle.

But since the beginning of this year I repeatedly studied Lenin's brilliant writing "We advocate making revolution continuously. We will never give up in the middle" and Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness." After the studies I felt that in the past, I understood myself but yet did not quite understand myself. When I divided myself into two I understood myself but when I failed to divide myself into two I failed to understand myself.

I recalled that I came from a poor family and started working as a laborer when I was very young. Later I became a coal miner and was greatly exploited and oppressed in the old society. It was great leader Chairman Mao who led me to emancipation and it was great Mao Tse-tung's thought which brought me up. I owe everything I have today to the Party and Chairman Mao. All of my seniority, standards, achievements and glories were given to me by the Party and Chairman Mao. Everything good was possible because of the Party and Chairman Mao. High seniority only explains that I have been making revolution for a long time,it does not mean that my line consciousness is high. Experience is only limited and cannot be looked upon as "everlasting" and "eternal"; we should let it develop. Furthermore, the old work style of serving as an official is bound to divorce ourselves from reality, from the masses and from manual labor, an attitude which we must resolutely get rid of.

Thus I decided to put myself on the new starting line to receive new things, study new problems and enable myself to continue to march forward on the road of continuing revolution. In July this year I went to work in Suining hsien. I heard that forestry work was done relatively well in Shihhsi production brigade of Huangt'uk'eng commune and that the people there had accumulated some experience; therefore I wanted to go to have a look as well as do some investigation. But the place was some 15 rugged li away and the weather was very hot, so I could not decide to go or not to go. I thought I could ask them to come and report to me. But as soon as I thought of Chairman Mao's teaching "What is work? Work is struggle" and of the fact that we had to change the situation in Shaoyang as quickly as possible, I suddenly gained strength and decided to go on foot.

After I arrived there I saw the moving deed of eleven old men operating the forest which deeply touched my soul. During the past five years, these eleven old men, whose average age was 62, went up the high mountain every day to do forestry for the sake of revolution. I am only

56 this year, why is my enthusiasm not as highas theirs? At this time, I recalled Chairman Mao's teaching "After the revolution, the way is even longer and the work greater and harder" and became enlightened suddenly. Continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a new "Long March." In this new Long March we old fighters must follow Chairman Mao closely, develop the glorious tradition of "The Red Army that does not fear long marches" and work honestly with vigor as a common soldier. I decided to remold myself in the struggle of remolding Shaoyang and struggle for the realization of communism till I die.

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practice that the key to doing a good job in the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad of the region lay in myself as the "squad leader." Before the "squad members" can lead the masses in unison to remold Shaoyang, my own world outlook must first be remolded well.

At one time I thought that I had seniority and experience, and so could not get rid of my old style of work. As a result, I failed to read assiduously although I wanted to, failed to work hard although I wanted to make revolution, and did not have the spirit of arduous struggle although I wanted to struggle.

But since the beginning of this year I repeatedly studied Lenin's brilliant writing "We advocate making revolution continuously. We will never give up in the middle" and Chairman Mao's great teaching "Be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness." After the studies I felt that in the past, I understood myself but yet did not quite understand myself. When I divided myself into two I understood myself but when I failed to divide myself into two I failed to understand myself.

I recalled that I came from a poor family and started working as a laborer when I was very young. Later I became a coal miner and was greatly exploited and oppressed in the old society. It was great leader Chairman Mao who led me to emancipation and it was great Mao Tse-tung's thought which brought me up. I owe everything I have today to the Party and Chairman Mao. All of my seniority, standards, achievements and glories were given to me by the Party and Chairman Mao. Everything good was possible because of the Party and Chairman Mao. High seniority only explains that I have been making revolution for a long time, it does not mean that my line consciousness is high. Experience is only limited and cannot be looked upon as "everlasting" and "eternal"; we should let it develop. Furthermore, the old work style of serving as an official is bound to divorce ourselves from reality, from the masses and from manual labor, an attitude which we must resolutely get rid of.

Thus I decided to put myself on the new starting line to receive new things, study new problems and enable myself to continue to march forward on the road of continuing revolution. In July this year I went to work in Suining hsien. I heard that forestry work was done relatively well in Shihhsi production brigade of Huangt'uk'eng commune and that the people there had accumulated some experience; therefore I wanted to go to have a look as well as do some investigation. But the place was some 15 rugged li away and the weather was very hot, so I could not decide to go or not to go. I thought I could ask them to come and report to me. But as soon as I thought of Chairman Mao's teaching "What is work? Work is struggle" and of the fact that we had to change the situation in Shaoyang as quickly as possible, I suddenly gained strength and decided to go on foot.

After I arrived there I saw the moving deed of eleven old men operating the forest which deeply touched my soul. During the past five years, these eleven old men, whose average age was 62, went up the high mountain every day to do forestry for the sake of revolution. I am only

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RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Take Line Education As An Important Problem of Re-Education

- Experience of the third company of a certain unit of the Inner Mongolia Production and Construction Corps in carrying out re-education of educated youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 18, 1971)

How to further make a good job of the work of re-education of educated youths? The Party branch of the third company of a certain unit of the Inner Mongolia Production and Construction Corps adheres to Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education in the sphere of ideology and political line" and takes line education as an important problem of carrying out re-education of educated youths, effectively promoting the ideological revolutionization of educated youths and raising the consciousness of educated youths in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

An Important Hallmark of Ideological Revolutionization of Educated Youths Is the Elevation of Consciousness of Line Struggle

In the course of carrying out re-education of educated youths, the Party branch of the third company realized that in dealing with the educated youths who came from the cities to the rural areas, it was necessary to guide them through labor. However, merely going through the pass of labor is not enough and the simple viewpoint of labor cannot substitute for consciousness of line struggle. Only by grasping line education well and by ceaselessly raising the consciousness of educated youths in line struggle can we basically elevate the result of re-education. Therefore, the Party branch of the third company paid attention to grasping the living ideas of educated youths and carried out line education with specific goals.

First, in view of the weakness of the educated youths, who were victimized by the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line in the past, of being liable to produce a tendency toward individualism, the educated youths were guided to the height of being steeled into successors of proletarian revolutionary undertakings and a height of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat so they might see the importance of raising the consciousness of line struggle.

At one time, a school of opinion emerged from here: "Cultivate the farms well through arduous labor so that we can have food and clothing in the future, and settle down in comfort." The Party branch grasped this living idea in time in order to energetically carry out class education with lectures on the history of the struggle between the two lines and unfolded discussions on "For whom do we cultivate the land?" With this question in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle," and they realized that arduous

labor of similar nature could bring about two different results: one was a lofty ideal for the realization of communism, and one was a small world for the sake of individualism. The cultivation of land itself embodies the question of what line is to be implemented and to what class we are to become successors. Only by raising the consciousness of line struggle, by settling the question of "for whom?" and by serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly can we advance toward the goal of being steeled into reliable successors of the cause of proletarian revolution.

Second, in view of the weakness of educated youths who were liable to lose their orientation due to lack of political experience and experience of social life, educated youths were guided to see the necessity of elevating consciousness of line struggle on the basis of the struggle between the two lines which has all along existed within the Party.

Some educated youths were of the opinion: "As long as we labor well, everything will be safe and secure." To cope with this muddled idea, the Party branch aroused the masses to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This enabled everybody to realize that: The idea that "to labor is for the sake of making a display and winning good praise" was an expression of the "theory of going down to the rural areas to get a veneer of gold" of political charlatans of Liu Shao-ch'i's like, which, if not criticized and repudiated in time, would make us tumble over.

Many educated youths said with emotion: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guides us to take labor as an important channel to realize ideological revolutionization. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type deceives us into taking labor as a leader on which to pursue fame and gain. Only by vigorously elevating consciousness of line struggle and by strengthening our ability to distinguish true Marxism from pseudo-Marxism can we follow resolutely the correct orientation amid the storm of sharp and complex class struggle."

Third, in view of the weakness of educated youths who often neglected theories and failed to use theories to guide practice, the educated youths were guided to study conscientiously and to put forth new demand on themselves from their own ideological revolutionization to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so they might see the urgency of the need to elevate the consciousness of line struggle.

Some educated youths were of the opinion that: Since we ourselves were men of culture, it would not matter much if we made less study of theories. Still some others thought that their line consciousness was almost up to the standard after going through the steeling by the proletarian cultural revolution themselves. These comrades figured that it would be all right if they just exerted effort to labor.

The Party branch grasped this living idea and led everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "The situation is ceaselessly changing and we must study in order to enable our ideas to suit the new situation. Those who have a relatively better understanding of Marxism and who have a relatively

more resolute stand among the proletariat should also study once again, accept new things and make research on new problems." This enabled everybody to recognize that: As the revolution was intensifying and the situation was undergoing changes, we must study once again and accept re-education. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought and by ceaselessly elevating the consciousness of line struggle could we adapt to the new revolutionary situation, closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, use revolutionary theories to guide revolutionary practice, and courageously advance along the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers so that we might never lose our orientation.

To Remold World Outlook, We Must Basically Elevate Consciousness of Line Struggle

In the course of line education, the Party branch of the third company has all along paid attention to grasping the remolding of world outlook of educated youths.

What was the question frequently asked by students sent to rural areas regarding their world outlook? The Party branch thought it was the question of "striking root." When the root was deep then the leaves would flourish. When the educated youths established the idea of striking root in the frontier region to make revolution, then they would be able to conscientiously accept re-education under the guidance of the correct line, to thoroughly change old ideas, to continue the revolution, and to grow stronger. With a view to tackling the question of striking root, the Party branch of the third company paid attention to the following several aspects in the course of practice in carrying out line education of educated youths:

(1) When educated youths have achieved success in receiving re-education, we must ceaselessly conduct education to oppose conceit and complacency, enabling everybody to fix the standard of receiving re-education to the principal goal of realizing communism so as to continue the revolution without stopping.

One of the educated youths arrived in the production and construction corps earlier than most others. After her face was sun burned, her body stained with mud, and her hands calloused, she figured that her re-education was about enough. The Party branch then joined her in studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "The thorough remolding of world outlook requires a long period of time" and "We hope that the intellectuals of our country will continue their advance and gradually establish the world outlook of communism in the course of their work and study, gradually study Marxism-Leninism well, gradually integrate with the workers and peasants. They should not make a stop half way, let alone beating a retreat backward. There is no way out for beating a retreat." This made her understand that to simulate the workers, peasants and soldiers was relatively easy but to learn the ideas and feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers was not easy. Some success might be achieved by her but it would be like the first step in a 10,000-li long march compared with the entire undertaking of communism.

The idea "to relax for a while" means making a stop half way, means beating a retreat and raises the danger of returning to the old track. She took the initiative to expose selfishness and to struggle against selfishness, consciously opposed conceit and shunned complacency, enabling everybody to receive great education and to further establish the idea of striking root in the frontier area to make revolution.

(2) When there is contradiction between the individual interest and revolutionary interest of educated youths, we must ceaselessly conduct education in destroying self-interest and of establishing public interest in order to guide everybody to use the yardstick of "entirety" and "thoroughness" in establishing the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people.

At one time, some educated youths had living ideas when they saw that their comrades-in-arms who had joined the corps with them at the same time were assigned to work in factories. They felt that "some people came to the border region but were sent to factories. They put on workers' clothes and stood beside the machines." Thus they too would like to return to the cities or get a transfer of jobs."

To cope with this situation, the Party branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's works. This made them understand that revolutionary work had differences between division of labor but had no differences between high and low, or between the noble and ignoble, and that no matter where they were they should have only "one aim to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat." The comrades said: "Without destroying 'self-interest,' revolution will not succeed." After elevating their understanding,those educated youths who had harbored the idea of leaving the corps were determined to strike root in the border region for the rest of their lives, to always traverse Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to make greater contribution to humanity through the practice of waging great struggle in the construction and defense of the border regions.

(3) Educated youths were liable to be afraid of hardship in arduous circumstances. We must ceaselessly conduct class education and education on revolutionary traditions, to guide everybody to "constantly review the role of heroes, and remember the class suffering in their hearts," and to encourage everybody to know hardship and make progress.

Some educated youths felt that life in the border regions was hard and wanted to beat a retreat. The Party branch of the third company aroused everybody to recall past bitterness and compare it with present happiness, so as to make line analysis. This enabled everybody to realize that different classes had different views on hardship and happiness, and that the proletariat who feared no hardship and dared to wage struggle for the liberation of mankind regarded struggle as a happiness. Now Chairman Mao had pointed out the bright future, but the realization of the bright future depends on our own arduous efforts. The comrades said with insight: "Thinking of the Red Army's 25,000-li Long March, it would not be so hard to endure hardship."

Thereafter, everybody firmly remembered Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Make determination, fear no sacrifice, overcome difficulties to win victories." They vied to be the first to do the heaviest job and to carry the heaviest burden, to advance further when difficulties were bigger, to steel themselves arduously through practice, and to make revolution with high spirit and vigor.

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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Article by Commentators of Jen-min Jih-pao and "Liberation Army Daily": "Sing Two Revolutionary Songs Well"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

following is the full text of the article "sing two revolutionary songs well" written by commentators of the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily":

when the armymen and civilians of the whole country, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, were greeting the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china with their new victories in revolution and production, we reprinted the two revolutionary songs "the internationale" and "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" for people to learn to sing. this is of great significance for carrying out education in ideology and political line.

"the internationale" is "the world-wide song of the proletariat" as the great teacher lenin said. it epitomizes the basic stand and viewpoints of marxism, shows the revolutionary awakening of the oppressed people and demonstrates the inexhaustible strength and strong determination of the proletariat to unite in their fight to liberate all mankind, spreading the great ideal of communism throughout the world. it voices the revolutionary will of the proletariat and working people all over the world and is a fighting call arousing the people to launch fierce attacks on the dark old world.

"the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" is the discipline formulated by the great leader chairman mao for building a people's army during the second revolutionary civil war. it embodies chairman mao's proletarian concept and line on army building. the song, as a powerful weapon in the political work of our party and army, is a good teaching material for education in line, policies and revolutionary traditions.

singing "the internationale", the proletarian revolutionary fighters of various countries over the past century supported each other, marched wave upon wave in unity for struggle and constantly brought about new victories for the proletarian revolutionary cause. singing "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention", the chinese armymen and civilians have united as one over the past decades in overthrowing the three big mountains (imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism) which lay like a dead weight on the chinese people, in founding new china and advancing in strides along the socialist road under the wise leadership and unified command of chairman mao. today, by vigorously singing the two revolutionary songs we will raise our consciousness of communism and internationalism and the consciousness in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. internally, we strive to fulfil all the tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the first and second plenary sessions of the

c.p.c. ninth central committee by constantly strengthening the unity of the officers and men and of the armymen and civilians, constantly enhancing the revolutionary discipline and the preparedness against war. internationally, we strive for the thorough emancipation of all mankind by firmly standing on the side of the proletariat of the world and the oppressed people and oppressed nations and by uniting all the forces that can be united with.

chairman mao teaches us: the proletarian literature and art are "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy". the leadership of the party, government, army and people's organizations at all levels must take it as a serious political work to organize people to learn to sing the two revolutionary songs. it is imperative to heighten the understanding of the broad masses of people on the significance of learning and singing them well. the masses must be repeatedly taught to sing the songs in close connection with the current situation and tasks. it is necessary to induce the masses to conscientiously act in accordance with the content of the songs by combining theory with practice so that they will be able not only to sing but to put them into effect, materializing the content of every line of the verses in their actions.

the present situation both at home and abroad is excellent. let us sing the two revolutionary songs with still greater vigor and march forward triumphantly in closely following the great leader chairman mao under the guidance of the line of the ninth party congress "unite to win still greater victories".

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

North China Brigade Party Secretary Writes from Personal Experience on Necessity of Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

the great proletarian cultural revolution has been a profound education to chang kuei-shun, secretary of the party branch of shashihyu production brigade in tsunhua county of hopei province, and brought about tremendous changes in the brigade. this is written in a "people's daily" article by chang kuei-shun, which is entitled "advance courageously under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line". he says that this revolution was very necessary and timely. it has made him more determined to take the socialist road and consolidated the socialist position in the countryside.

the article follows:

our shashihyu brigade was a poor mountain village before liberation. we were short of land and water. we had to fetch water from a mountain valley two and a half kilometres away and grew grain on narrow patches between boulders. output was 600 kilogrammes per hectare then. there were 78 households in the village, of which

67 had to work in other villages as hired labourers or seasonal labourers. 34 households would go begging. for long years, the poor and lower-middle peasants lived in extreme poverty.

our village was liberated in 1947. we took the bright road of socialist collectivization in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "get organized exclamation" we relied on our collective strength and the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". we reclaimed land from the mountain by removing the boulders, built water conservancy projects, planted trees on barren slopes and created orchards. these efforts brought big changes and the villagers heightened their ideological consciousness. the socialist collective economy was consolidated and agricultural production grew. on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution our village had terraced 53 hectares on the slopes and afforested 53 hectares. grain output averaged 3.75 tons per hectare and the yearly output of fruit and nuts reached 50 tons. in addition to building reservoirs, we put up a pumping station which could raise water 120 metres and led in well water from behind the mountain through 1,300 metres of pipes. for the first time in our history, the villagers had fresh water to hand.

the cultural revolution which started in 1966 was like timely rain in a drought to our shashihyu brigade. just as chairman mao teaches: "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

how would a brigade like ours and a man like myself develop had it not been for the great proletarian cultural revolution? what changes did the cultural revolution bring our brigade?

i was born in a poor peasant family. i was a hired labourer and a beggar. i fled famine in 1933 and came to shashihyu. with the help of poor people like myself, i became an odd job worker and a peddlar and reclaimed waste land to make my living. under chairman mao's leadership, i have relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants and done some work for our cause from the time of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation to the present.

after the land reform i joined the masses in getting organized and working for the common prosperity.

our village and three neighbouring villages pooled our resources in 1956 to form an advanced agricultural co-operative and members of the co-op elected me the head. the class struggle was sharp. when the class enemies were unsuccessful in openly undermining the co-operative movement, they tried to corrupt me by soft tactics. they spread bourgeois ideas through people within our ranks so as to bring me down with sugar-coated bullets. someone said to me: "you are now the head of an advanced co-operative. you should do less physical labour and give more time to pondering over problems. ours is a big co-op and no longer the village of shashihyu. if you overlooked something, the loss will be big." i failed to see this as an attempt to corrupt me by bourgeois thinking. on the contrary, i was taken in and gradually

did not take part in productive labour. later, i began to give in to preferential treatment. when i had gone to meetings in the past i went on foot. so i borrowed from the public fund and bought a bicycle. by and by, the poor and lower-middle peasants began to keep away from me. i corrected many mistakes in the course of the socialist education movement in 1964. but what lessons did i draw from them? i did not have a deep understanding of the lessons before the cultural revolution.

this revolution has given me a deeper understanding of my mistakes. just as chairman mao teaches: "in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." i recognized that my past mistakes were a reflection of the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. the bourgeoisie pulled me along the capitalist road. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao has drawn me back from the capitalist road and made me persevere in taking the socialist road.

chairman mao teaches: "the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great revolution that touches people to their innermost being and aims at solving the problem of their world outlook." during this revolution, the party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants time and again patiently helped and educated me. this made me understand that the basic reason for my mistakes was that i had not transformed my world outlook well. i am from a poor peasant family and have deep love for chairman mao and the party. but this is only a spontaneous class feeling which stems from my personal emancipation. it is not a manifestation of the proletarian world outlook which strives for the liberation of all mankind. it is only when the proletariat emancipates all mankind that it can itself achieve emancipation. if a person thinks only of his own emancipation and happiness, he may perhaps slide down the wrong road.

i thought that if i had not earned credit in the great change of shashihyu, at least i had made efforts. i was admitted into the party in 1941 and became party branch secretary in 1943. what did it matter if i made mistakes? i had worked hard over the past 20 years and more. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants asked me pointedly: "you came here in 1933 but why you could not lead us in making the revolution from 1933 to 1941, the period before you were admitted into the party?" this touched my very soul. what the poor and lower-middle peasants said was true. after i became a party member, i began to realize the meaning of the revolution, thanks to nurturing by the party. we act according to chairman mao's teachings and rely on the masses in the hard struggle to change the world. we owe our achievements to the great leader chairman mao and the people. if we claim credit for ourselves and assume the airs of self-styled heroes and, with power in our hands, give ourselves preferential treatment, we might become overlords sitting on the backs of the people and turn ourselves from the once exploited and oppressed into new exploiters. this is a great issue involving the destiny of shashihyu.

with this understanding, i conscientiously corrected my mistakes and am taking an active part in collective productive labour. i mobilized the masses to hold meetings during work breaks and carry out revolutionary mass criticism to criticize my mistakes.

during the cultural revolution, the party branch has taken firm hold of the work of educating the peasants in mao tsetung thought. the people's thinking has changed enormously. once the people grasp mao tsetung thought, it turns into a mighty material force. our area was hit by severe drought in 1968. an old poor peasant named li shu-shan conscientiously studied chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and early in the morning began to water the crops. the people throughout the village followed his example and we got a good harvest.

a geological team helped us drill a deep well in one of our mountain gullies that year. we planned to build an aqueduct and a siphon to irrigate farmland on another mountain-side. some people thought these should be standard cement ones. but most of the people did not agree, arguing that we must practise economy though the brigade had become better off. communist party member yen yao-sheng, who is in his seventies, said: "we should display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and make use of the rock that abounds in our locality." the masses supported his suggestion and began quarrying. they did more than 150 cubic metres of stone and earth work in just a few days and completed the 100 metre-long aqueduct.

we learned from the tachai production brigade and set out to build farmland on a rocky mountain-side in 1966. the poor and lower-middle peasants said that with their iron will they would certainly transform the mountain. they hewed terraces and built embankments with rocks they quarried. they went two kilometres away to carry soil in the evening and filled the terraces. after ten days of hard effort, they did 600 cubic metres of stone work and the embankments had a total length of 42 metres. altogether they carried more than 2,000 baskets of soil to the terraces and covered 5,000 kilometres. after much hard work we created over one fifteenth of a hectare of terraced land which yielded 250 kilogrammes of grain that year.

we have built 26.6 hectares of terraced fields and added 6.6 hectares of irrigated land since the beginning of the cultural revolution. we reaped 4.5 tons of grain per hectare and 100 tons of fruit and nuts last year. output of grain and fruit this year will not be lower than that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started, although we had a serious drought this spring and a windstorm in the summer which swept away almost two-thirds of our fruit.

after the great proletarian cultural revolution, i came to understand that our new society is still full of struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism. this is the main contradiction in socialist society. only by grasping firmly as the key link the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and persisting in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we continue to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly develop production and

construction and end completely our backwardness. we the poor and lower-middle peasants who paid heed to the teachings of chairman mao will advance steadfastly along his proletarian revolutionary line and carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Uighur People in a Hsien of Sinkiang Make Achievements in Building Irrigation Works

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 28, 1971)

the uighur people in minfeng county of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region have dug more than five kilometres of tunnels that form part of a 35-kilometre-long canal. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, they displayed the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", relied on their own efforts and worked hard to complete the project which has not only improved irrigation, but extended the irrigated acreage by more than 2,600 hectares.

minfeng county is located on the northern edge of the taklamakan desert, near the kunlun mountains. all the wasteland reclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants before liberation was seized by the avaricious landlords, and the peasants had to live in misery.

under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the county people have firmly followed the socialist road after liberation. agricultural production has grown rapidly, and the living standards of the people have steadily improved. but the lack of water held agricultural production back. in the low water season from september to april, the niya river running across the county is dry, due to the seepage in this semi-desert area. even water needed by people and animals was in very short supply. the local people had long wanted to dig tunnels through the mountains to lead in water. inspired by chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the people of the county were determined to overcome drought and contribute to the socialist revolution. but their plan was obstructed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the uighur people indignantly criticized the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and his agents. this stimulated their determination to transform nature. on october 18, 1966 they started the project to lead water of the niya river down from the kunlun mountains.

digging tunnels in the valleys was very hard as the geological structures of the valleys are complicated. as soon as they set to work, they encountered a stratum of boulders of enormous size. then they studied chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the detachment led by an old poor peasant named palatihsiakensiake, an activist in studying

chairman mao's works, found a method to deal with the boulders. with small chisels they made several holes in the fissures of the stones and then hammered in big chisels. in six days they broke up all the boulders. they also overcame the problem of rock falls.

as the tunnels grew longer, the oxygen diminished. they could not even light lamps in the tunnels. but they were not cowed by the difficulties. relying on their own efforts, they found methods to dig slope tunnels. at intervals of a few hundred metres, they dug slope tunnels to the cliffs of the valley so that they could move the earth out and get in fresh air. they dug a tunnel more than five kilometres long. its width and height are both 2.5 metres.

after five years of hard work, the uighur people in the county completed the first stage of the irrigation project. the day the inauguration ceremony was held, people riding donkeys or horses, or in lorries converged on the canal. there was a festive atmosphere. the crowds shouted over and over: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the communist party exclamation" when a centerarian named maimaititiehmuerh saw the water flow, he said in tears: "under the leadership of chairman mao, my dream of so many years has come true. this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought, fruit of our self-reliance and arduous struggle."

IRRIGATION

Shanghai Makes Effective Multiple Use of Waste

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 27, 1971)

shanghai's revolutionary workers and industrial staff members have launched a mass movement to make multiple use of waste liquid, gas and solids. this is aimed at implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the multiple use of waste has raised production and improved sanitary conditions so as to protect the health of the people. the great achievements to date show the superiority of the socialist system.

incomplete statistics indicated that shanghai recovered over one million tons of dye stuff, acid, caustic soda, grease, fertilizer and other useful materials from the waste liquid of industry during the first nine months of 1971. over two million tons of building materials were made from slag and other solids.
over 20 kinds of precious and rare metals including gold, silver, nickel, chromium, germanium, indium, copper, lead, zinc and tin were extracted from dregs and slag. waste gas is also used widely. to keep river water pure, a project is now under construction to lead the sewage of shanghai via underground drainage pipes along the banks of the whangpoo river to irrigate a vast area of farmland. this will lower agricultural production costs significantly.

under the leadership of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the municipal revolutionary committee, the working class of shanghai hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and has deepened class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the mass movement to make use of industrial waste. they roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's reactionary policy of ignoring waste. the workers took into consideration the over-all interests of the revolution and the people in deepening the mass movement to make effective use of waste. in several hundred organic chemical, pharmaceutical, chemical dyes, paper-making, tanning, metallurgical, electro-plating, foodstuff and other factories which have many kinds of waste in the production process, party organizations ran mao tsetung thought study classes in which workers seriously studied chairman mao's teachings on the multiple use of materials. this roused their revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative. they said with pride: "under the guidance of the invincible mao tsetung thought, we can overcome all difficulties."

dozens of food industry factories fought in a coordinated way to find uses for waste. with the help of the departments concerned, the utilization rate of waste liquid and dregs has reached about 60 per cent, and more than 30 valuable medicines and chemicals are now refined. the party committee of the liaoyuan chemical works mobilized the masses to make conscientious investigations and study of waste and plan multi-purpose use of it. the workers made more than 30 proposals in half a year. from 20 of them can be recovered about 10,000 tons of chemicals. and the environmental hygiene around the works has been improved.

in order to make multi-purpose use in a planned way, the leading shanghai industrial departments have made an over-all plan on the basis of investigation and study. they first concentrated on areas with more factories. at the same time, they organized coordination between factories, trades and areas in order to speed the work. twentynine factories in one area suggested more than 200 items. they often exchange experience and help each other. this area has adopted over ninety items and recovered more than 20,000 tons of raw and other materials. another industrial area has set up a local leading group for the multi-purpose use of waste and invited the poor and lower-middle peasants from the people's communes nearby to take part. together, they laid stress on solving the problem of protecting farmland and the health of the commune members, thus consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Meeting of Sponsor Nations of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Held in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

a meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held in peking today.

attending the meeting were: delegates of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea son kil chen, kang yung kwan and ro dong nyun; delegates of the delegation of egypt a. a. heif and t. helal; delegates of the delegation of japan takeshi mori, ikuji yotoe and shiro otsu; delegates of the delegation of mauritius c.h.l. yipton and j.o. lefebure; delegate of the delegation of nepal n. singh; and delegates of the delegation of china yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, yueh tai-heng and lin hui-ching. also attending were wang meng, chairman, and wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen, of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.

yu pu-hsueh, leader of the delegation of china, made a welcome speech at the meeting. he extended a warm welcome to the delegates from various countries on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, the all-china sports federation, the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese players.

he said: we are glad to see that table tennis associations of 48 afro-asian countries and regions have accepted our joint invitations. the participation by table tennis delegations of so many countries and regions in the forthcoming tournament shows that our tournament's aim of "enhancing friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa" has won wide approval and that there has been new development in the unity of the afro-asian peoples and table tennis players. he expressed the conviction that the meeting would be a complete success.

according to the principle unanimously agreed upon through consultation at the last meeting of the sponsor nations, all the meetings to be convened during the tournament would be presided over by the sponsor nations in turn. in accordance with the alphabetical order of the english names of the sponsor nations, this meeting was presided over by son kil chen, leader of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

presided over by son kil chen, the meeting adopted the agenda and the rules of procedure.

then wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational

tournament, made a report on the organizing work of the invitational tournament.

the meeting will discuss and dicide on the various arrangements of the tournament and submit an agenda (draft) and rules of procedure (draft) to the coming first meeting of the leaders of the table tennis delegations of the participant countries and regions in the tournament.

Wang Meng, Chairman of Organizing Committee of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament, Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegations to Meeting of Sponsor Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegations which have come to peking to take part in the meeting of the sponsor nations of the tournament.

attending the banquet were all the members of the sports delegations of the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, japan, mauritius and nepal.

also present were yu pu-hsueh, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and leading members of organizations concerned liu chun, ho kung-kai, yueh tai-heng, lin hui-ching, ting man and wang fu-yung.

the banquet was alive with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. proposing a toast, wang meng said: the sponsor nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. have entrusted china to organize the tournament; this is an encouragement to us and a trust placed in us by the peoples and table tennis players of various asian and african countries. in the course of preparing for the tournament, we have received energetic assistance and warm support from friends of various countries. we herewith express our heartfelt thanks. we believe that with the sincere and friendly cooperation of the delegates of the six countries and the assistance and support from friends of various countries, the aim of the tournament to enhance friendship among the peoples and table tennis players of the asian and african countries and promote the development of table tennis in asia and africa will certainly be realized.

in the course of the banquet, delegate of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea son kil chen, delegate of the delegation of egypt a.a. heff, delegate of the delegation of japan takeshi mori, delegate of the delegation of mauritius c.h.l. yipton and delegate of the delegation of nepal n. singh who are attending the meeting of the sponsor

nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. also proposed toasts. they wished that the meeting of the sponsor nations of the tournament would be a complete success and that the forthcoming invitational tournament would open successfully.

Welcome to You, Friends from Afro-Asian Table Tennis Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

as the day for the opening of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament is drawing near, the people and table tennis players in the capital are filled with boundless joy to greet the arrival of their friends from asia and africa. they pay warm tribute to the friendship and unity among the afro-asian peoples and sportsmen and express thanks to the friends from various countries for bringing with them profound friendship to the chinese people.

peking is permeated these days with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese people and the people of afro-asian countries. on tall buildings, including the capital indoor stadium, hung placards inscribed with slogans in chinese, english, french, arabic and japanese. they read: "warm welcome to friends from various afro-asian countries exclamation" "learn from the people and sportsmen of afro-asian countries exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people throughout the world exclamation" coloured posters reflecting the chinese people's warm greetings to the friends from various afro-asian countries are posted at the training centres and living quarters arranged for the players from various countries and in shop windows.

the capital indoor stadium now looks more magnificent. on it is a huge eye-catching signboard "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament". the electric scoring machine, tables and other sports appliances for the invitational tournament have all been ready. the stadium has been newly decorated inside and outside. strings of colour bulbs hang on the evergreen trees in front of the stadium. all this presents an animating scene just before the opening of the grand tournament. many workers, people's commune members and workers in the physical culture and sports circles and service trades are busy making all kinds of preparations for the successful opening of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.

the workers and designing personnel of the peking stamp printing works under the ministry of communications have specially designed and printed a set of commemorative stamps for the invitational tournament. small though the stamp was, they said, it embodied the chinese people's and sportsmen's feelings of warm welcome, friendship and unity for the friends from various countries in asia and africa and their endeavour to learn from each other. they designed in all 20-odd pieces of draft designs, out of which they finally adopted four pieces which they liked best after making repeated revision, comparison and selection. this is how they have instilled

their feelings of friendship for the afro-asian friends and for the holding of the grand friendship meeting.

many poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members on the outskirts of peking are also working hard to welcome the afro-asian friends. cars loaded with fresh vegetables and fruits which embodied their feelings reach the hotels where the afro-asian friends are lodging.

the cadres and commune members of the no. 2 production team of the hsinkung production brigade in the nanyuan people's commune have particularly grown more cucumbers and tomatoes in their hot houses. they have heated their hot houses a fortnight earlier than usual so that the cucumbers and tomatoes will grow faster and mature earlier in time for the arrival of foreign friends. "let us do our utmost so that our afro-asian friends can have fresh vegetables and fruits every day," they said.

these manifestations of warm welcome to afro-asian friends shown by the masses of workers and peasants emanate from this common feeling: in the various countries and regions in asia and africa there are many peoples who are waging a hard struggle for national independence and liberation; many other peoples are working industriously to develop their national economy and to advance the welfare of their countrymen. we can learn from them many of their experiences. people in some factories and people's communes in the capital expressed the wish that friends from various countries will, during the intervals of the tournament, come to their factories and communes as their guests, to teach their amateur players skill in table tennis and to chat about the unity and revolutionary friendship among the people of various countries in asia and africa.

the hotel of nationalities and the chienmen hotel are working energetically to make preparation for receiving the foreign guests. the workers pledged to make the afro-asian friends feel comfortable during their stay.

brimming over with joy, chinese table tennis players have been awaiting the arrival of friends from various countries with deep feelings. many of them have been to a number of afro-asian countries where they were accorded a warm welcome and reception by the people and sportsmen of those countries and had built up a profound friendship with them. now welcoming these friends in the capital of their great motherland, they are all filled with deep emotion. they said cheerfully: "meeting again with friends from various countries will certainly further promote the friendship between the people of china and of the other afro-asian countries." for days chinese players known to friends from various countries including chuang tse-tung, li ching-kuang, lin hui-ching and liang li-chen have been busy welcoming friends from various countries. they visited their foreign friends at their lodgings where merry songs and laughter express the profound friendship existing between them.

the happy news of the forthcoming tournament in peking inspire chinese literary and art workers. full of enthusiasm, comrades of the literary and art propoganda team of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army worked day and night to compose several songs to express, with bold music and joyous singing, the good wishes of unity and friendship of the chinese people of all nationalities for the afro-asian friends.

the cheers of "friends from afro-asian countries, we warmly welcome you exclamation" resound in the capital. the masses of workers and peasants and sportsmen all over the country, like the people of peking, are making their contributions to welcoming the friends from afro-asian countries and to the holding of the grand friendship tournament. as the day of the opening of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. is drawing near, enthusiastic letters from the masses are pouring in from all parts of the country to peking. in these letters chinese people and sportsmen send their warm regards and salute to the friends from the afro-asian table tennis circles and express their desire to learn from the afro-asian people and their determination to unite with the people of various afro-asian countries in the victorious march.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 27, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, arrived here by air yesterday to attend the inauguration ceremony of the mao tsetung hydro-power station at vau deje at the invitation of the albanian government.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, qimo kocani, vice-minister of industry and mining, sali angoni, director of the state designing institute, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

also present were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, li hsiao-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, other members of the embassy, as well as representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working at the mao tsetung hydro-power station at vau deje.

minister shinasi dragoti gave a banquet in honour of the chinese government delegation yesterday evening.

the banquet proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

following is the full text of an editorial of the "people's daily" today entitled "greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and belgium":

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of belgium have decided to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit. we express our welcome to this which provides a new starting point for the development of sino-belgian relations.

feelings of friendship have always existed between the chinese and belgian peoples. since the founding of the people's republic of china, trade and cultural intercourse between the peoples of the two countries has increased day by day and visits have been exchanged between people in the political, economic, cultural and other circles. the friendship between our two peoples has increased daily. the present decision on the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and belgium embodies the common desire of the peoples of the two countries and fully conforms with their interests.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has said, "we must endeavour to establish normal diplomatic relations, on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefit, with all countries willing to live together with us in peace." adhering consistently to this principle, our government has established diplomatic relations with many countries. more and more countries have come to understand and support our correct position.

this year, our country has successively established diplomatic relations with nigeria, kuwait, cameroon, san marino, austria, sierra leone, turkey and iran. the external relations of our country are developing daily. we have friends all over the world. this fact has amply shown that the demand for friendship with the chinese people by the peoples of various countries is a mighty current that cannot be stemmed by any forces.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole lawful government of china. taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affairs and brooks no foreign interference. we resolutely oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments" and similar absurdities, and resolutely oppose the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". any scheme of creating "an independent taiwan" is only day-dreaming and can never succeed. the

united states must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan and the taiwan straits. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan exclamation

the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and belgium is a great event in the history of sino-belgian relations. we wish the growth of relations between china and belgium on a new basis and the steady promotion of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves for Friendly Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

a chinese badminton team led by tien hsueh-cheng left peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian badminton association.

team members are tang hsien-hu and hou chia-chang.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned li ching-chuan, cheng chi-hung, pai ping, chien ta-yueh and tsou po-hsien as well as chinese badminton players.

j. l. paynter, second secretary of the canadian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Photo Exhibition on China Closes in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 27, 1971)

a successful photo exhibition in copenhagen on achievements in construction in the people's republic of china closed on october 23, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the chinese embassy in denmark and the danish association for cultural relations with china.

over 5,400 people representing various interests in the country had visited the exhibition since it opened in the municipal hall of copenhagen on october 14.

during the course of the exhibition, there were film receptions at which colour films of revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme "the red detachment

of women" were shown. there were also television shows depicting acupunctural anaesthesia and t.v. programmes about the valuable historical relics discovered in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

after seeing the exhibition and the films, many visitors expressed admiration for the great successes scored by china in socialist revolution and socialist construction and highly praised the chinese people for turning the old china of poverty and backwardness into a new socialist china embarking on the road to prosperity through self-reliance and hard working under the leadership of chairman mao.

the photo exhibition on china will now go to other cities in denmark.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Egyptian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met the visiting journalists' delegation from the arab republic of egypt and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the head of the delegation sakina mohamed el sadat and members of the delegation mamdouh abdel hamid reda, mohamed mostafa ghoneim and ahmed reda mohamed khalifa.

salah el-abd, ambassador of the arab republic of egypt to china, was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including chang chi-chih, ho ying, teng kang and wang chen.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Table Tennis Delegation of Guinea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

the guinean table tennis delegation with ahmadou dieng as its leader and alpha camara as its deputy leader arrived in peking by air this afternoon to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were tseng shao-tung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament; leading members of organizations

concerned lin chien, wang fu-yung, chao chih-ching, chang tso-pin; and chinese table tennis players including liang li-chen.

also present at the airport was mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Osaka Workers' Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

the japanese osaka workers' friendship delegation of 52 members wound up its visit to peking today and left for kwangchow by air before going home. the leader of the delegation is genjiro yamaguchi; deputy leaders are nariaki inoue, kazuo kitabata, shiro shimoichi and yoichiro yunde; secretary general is yoshihide kato; and deputy secretaries general are tadahide takatsuka and masaru shigino.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the china international travel service and other organizations wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, chin su-cheng, hsu chung-ching, tuan yun and chang yu-kuei, and workers' representatives of peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal, China Sign Letters of Exchange Regarding Surveys on Mineral Deposits in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 28, 1971)

letters of exchange regarding the surveys on mineral deposits in nepal were signed here yesterday between the two governments of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of nepal.

under the letters of exchange, the chinese government, at the request of the nepalese government, agrees to dispatch two survey teams to conduct surveys on iron, phosphorite, coal and petroleum deposits in the kingdom of nepal.

the documents were signed by wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal and harihar jung thapa, acting secretary of the finance ministry of nepal on behalf of their respective governments.

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(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

the japanese osaka workers' friendship delegation of 52 members wound up its visit to peking today and left for kwangchow by air before going home. the leader of the delegation is genjiro yamaguchi; deputy leaders are nariaki inoue, kazuo kitabata, shiro shimoichi and yoichiro yunde; secretary general is yoshihide kato; and deputy secretaries general are tadahide takatsuka and masaru shigino.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the china international travel service and other organizations wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, chin su-cheng, hsu chung-ching, tuan yun and chang yu-kuei, and workers' representatives of peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal, China Sign Letters of Exchange Regarding Surveys on Mineral Deposits in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 28, 1971)

letters of exchange regarding the surveys on mineral deposits in nepal were signed here yesterday between the two governments of the people's republic of china and the kingdom of nepal.

under the letters of exchange, the chinese government, at the request of the nepalese government, agrees to dispatch two survey teams to conduct surveys on iron, phosphorite, coal and petroleum deposits in the kingdom of nepal.

the documents were signed by wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal and harihar jung thapa, acting secretary of the finance ministry of nepal on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND UN

"Historical Trend Is Irresistible", Says Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "historical trend is irresistible". the editorial reads as follows:

at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, the so-called "important question" draft resolution of the united states was defeated on october 25 and the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations was passed with an overwhelming majority. this proclaimed the utter bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialist policy of prolonged deprivation of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the u.s. imperialist scheme of creating "two chinas" in that organization. it is a victory for all countries upholding justice in the united nations and a victory for the people of the whole world.

for many years, many friendly countries have made unremitting efforts for the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. at the current u.n. general assembly session, the 23 co-sponsors -- albania, algeria, burma, ceylon, cuba, equatorial guinea, guinea, iraq, mali, mauritania, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, romania, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, the united republic of tanzania, the yemeni arab republic, yugoslavia and zambia -- and many other friendly countries spoke out of a sense of justice and upheld principles, rendering valuable support to our country. we extend our heartfelt thanks to all the governments and people who have upheld justice in this struggle.

the vote at the u.n. general assembly reflects the general trend and popular feelings in demand for friendship with the chinese people. this is a historical trend that no force on earth can hold back.

the vote at the u.n. general assembly also reflects the resistance and opposition of ever more countries to the truculent acts of u.s. imperialism in imposing its will on others. it is getting more and more difficult for one or two superpowers to manipulate and monopolize the united nations.

china is one of the founding members of the united nations. after the chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and founded the people's republic of china in 1949, it is both natural and right for the government of the people's republic of china, the sole legal representative of china, to have its legitimate seat in the united nations. however, in the last twenty-odd years, china was deprived of her legitimate rights by the unreasonable obstruction of u.s. imperialism. this year, the

united states again ganged up with japan in dishing up two absurd draft resolutions in a vain attempt to create a situation of "two chinas" in the united nations. to carry out this scheme, she resorted to various tricks to retain the chiang kai-shek clique in the united nations. but all the efforts of the united states were of no avail: only a pitiably few countries were at her heels. one of her resolutions was defeated and the other annulled following the passing of the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries. the united states has thus sustained a big fiasco. even a u.s. news agency declared that "it was considered the worst u.s. defeat in u.n. history."

the reactionary sato government of japan has busily exerted itself to serve the u.s. plot of creating "two chinas" in the united nations. in disregard of the strong opposition of the japanese people of all strata, it not only made japan a co-sponsor of the u.s. draft resolution but also strenuously canvassed votes for it. however, all its efforts were in vain; they merely revealed more clearly its ugly features in remaining stubbornly hostile towards the chinese people.

it has been announced that the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique were expelled from the united nations. but u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying china's taiwan province. the u.s.-japanese reactionaries continue to spread the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". with their connivance and support, a handful of elements trying to create "an independent taiwan" have been carrying out unbridled activities. all indications show that the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are stepping up their manoeuvres in pushing the so-called "taiwan independence movement" in a futile attempt to separate taiwan province from china. so long as the u.s.-japanese reactionaries carry on with their plot, the chinese people will not cease for a single day their struggle against the schemes of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan exclamation taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland exclamation

CHINA AND US

Announcement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

premier chou en-lai and dr. henry kissinger, president nixon's assistant for national security affairs, held talks in peking from october 20 to 26, 1971 in order to make concrete arrangements for president nixon's visit to china.

these arrangements are proceeding well. it is expected that another announcement concerning president nixon's visit will be issued in the near future.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets American Friendly Personage John S. Service and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with american friendly personage john s. service and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned ko po-nien, chang wen-chin, cheng chi-hung, hu hung-fan, tang hsing-po, chi chao-chu, shen jo-yun, chao chun-sheng and meng hsien-ying.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador to PDR Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 26, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), received at the presidency yesterday li chiang-fen, chinese ambasador to p.d.r.y., and had a friendly talk with him.

END

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